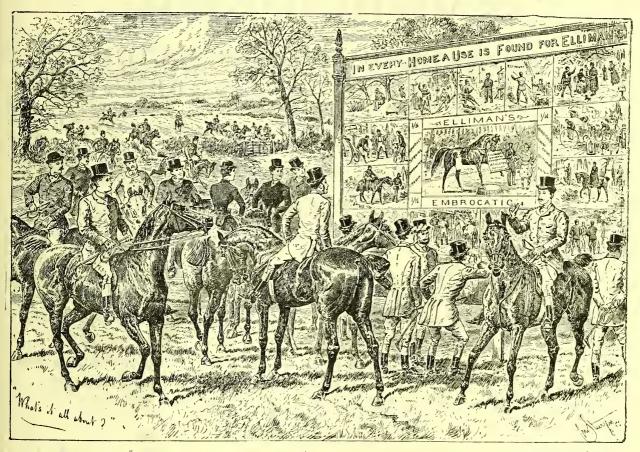
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THE Advertisements form not the least interesting portion of the issue, and amongst these, we are informed by impartial critics, our Crimson Supplement will prove to be of the most PERMANENT VALUE. But it is no use taking your horse to the water unless he is in the mind to drink. readers of this page may not have even opened the covers of our Supplement, so that if it were stuffed

FULL OF BANK NOTES

THEY would be none the wiser. It contains, however, something MORE VALUABLE than bank-notes—the rich fruit of knowledge and ripe experience. pharmacist is called upon, at one time or another, to recommend some remedy for the relief of simple ailments. How much better, then, for both his

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NOTES ON PRESCRIBING

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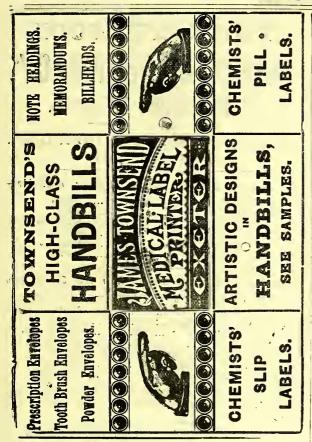
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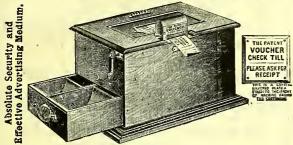
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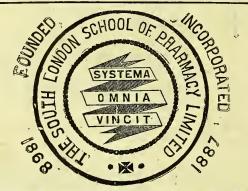
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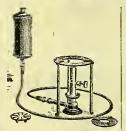
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[COPY.]

From T. NODEN BROOKE, Chemist, 28 High Street, Doncaster.

January 26, 1893.

To BREFFIT'S, Limited, 83 Upper Thames Street, London.

> Gentlemen,-Kindly forward me on at once the enclosed trial order which I trust will be satisfactory. I was much struck with your admirable advertisement in "The Chemist and Druggist," and thereupon decided to give you an order as soon as I had an opening.

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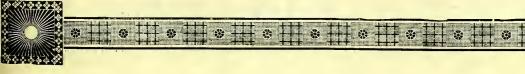
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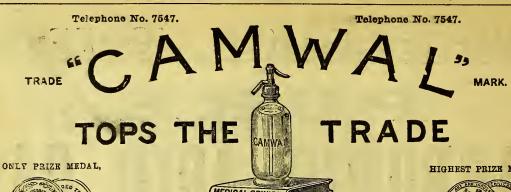
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430	None
540	None
615	3.
708	5
908	8
1.193	8
1,463	6
	Members 119 350 430 540 615 708 908 1,193

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1887	1,612	7½ 5
1888 1889	1,892 2,031	73
1890	2,088	8
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1892	2312	10%

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Carbonated Water			In Corke Bots. - 1/-	d In Syphons, 1/6	Lime Juice	 	In Corked Bots. ⇒ 1/-	Byphone
Boda 98 Petash	B.P. 15	s to Half-Pint	= 1/-	1/6 1/6 1/6	Ginger Ale Ginger Beer, Glass Lithia, B.P., 5 grains t	 1 1	= 1/.	2/6 2/6 2/6 2/6
Petash selter	B.P. 15	" " "	: 1/.	1/8 1/6	Iron and Quinine Wate Mineral Acid		1/8	
Lemonade Syptems,	24s. per dezen.				i 8d.; 6 dozen 5s.6d.each. the delivery of Syphons in	aliowed for a	t same prices.	

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JUNIOR or Improver: not over 20 years of age. Apply, with usual particulars and photo, to Gigner, 131 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.

RUG: TRADE.—Junior Clerk wanted; one with a knowledge of shipping preferred. State age, experience, and salary required, to Box 316, Watson's Advertising Offices, 150 Fleet Street, E.C.

JUNIOR (or part served), in old-established country business; one only kept. Send full particulars of experience, age, height, salary equired, to Smart, Pharmacentical Chemist, Steyning, Sassex.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant to manage Branch, must not be under 25, single, and used to good class business. Apply, stating salary (infor outdoor), and references, to Sandwith & Clayton, Ascot Berks.

WANTED, at once, good Junior: one used to Agricultural trade preferred, but not essential. Apply, with full particulars as to age, salary, height, references, &c., and when at liberty, to Mr. Insull, Chemist, Hanley.

ANTED a good Junior Assistant (indoors); must be quick, active, and obliging; aged about 22, years; applications not answered in three days declined. State salary required, Tunbridge & Wright, 84 Broad Street, Reading.

ARIS.—Wanted, Locum-tenens for 9 weeks; knowledge of French essential; good references; salary 50 francs weekly; passage paid both ways. Guerreau, Pharmacien 1re Classe, 10 Avenue Wagram, Champs Elysées.

MANAGER (Branch); aged 25 to 30; qualified; abstainer; married, no children; character must bear strictest investigation; house and gas found.—Apply (personally preferred), Owen, 72 Archway Road, Highgate.

CHALIFIED Assistant, for Branch in London suburb; must be skilful-Tooth Extractor and have had good Dispensing experience; very comfortable home. Brough, Pharmaceutical Chémist, Netherwood Read, West Kensington, W.

ANTED, an Assistant with good experience and references, for Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; indoors; state age, height, salary, and enclose photo (returnable). H. S. Pearmand, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Hereford.

**ANTED, Minor man, unmarried, not under 25, well up in Agricultural trade, and good Prescriber; must be thoroughly steady and reliable; abstainer preferred; indoor. State salary, references, &c., Lee, Market Street, Wen; Salop.

FFERVESCENT Citrate.—Wanted, first-class Maker: must have had good experience and be willing to make himself generally useful in the Warehouse in the off season. State experience and wages to B., c/o Chrke, Son & Platt, 85 Gracechurch Street, London.

WANTED, an Assistant, about 26, competent to manage a Branch; Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; induors; to a suitable person a liberal salary will be given. Address, with particulars references, &c., to J. Woodcock, 75 Shaw Street, Liverpool.

AN Indoor Assistant, 22 to 23, of good experience in Dispensing and General Family trade; thust be well recommended. Apply, with full particulars of age, height, sakiry, and previous engagements, to Dunhill & Stiles, Pharmacentical Chemists, Doneaster.

MANAGER for Branch, indoors (brisk cash lusiness, N.W.); must be qualified, single, and possessing undeniable references; one seeking permanency; 4 assistants kept. Apply, first instance, slatinh full particulars, to L., Messes, Hodgkinson, 101 Whitecross Street, E.C.

QUALIFIED outdoor Assistant; not under 25; comfortable permanency; hours 8 to 8; full particulars, giving latest references, stating when disengaged and salary required; photo must be sent (to be be returned); 2 Assistants kept. Cowan, Chemist, Star Hill, Rochester.

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QUALIFIED non-wanted as Managing Assistant in quick Cash business; hours moderate; salary (outdoors) good to energetic man. Apply, stating age, height, salary, details of experience, when discugaged, and enclosing carte, if convenient, to Fisher, 20 Dickson Street, Pilrig, Edinburgh.

WANTED, in good suburban business, an Assistant not under 22 years of age; must be of gentlemanly appearance, a good Counterman and Stockkeeper, and able to Prescribe perasionally; salary \$25 to \$50 (indoors); undeniable references needed. Apply, enclosing earte, A. T., n/a Messrs. Wright, Luynau & Unney, 50 Southwark Street, S.E.

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Jamaica Road, S.E.

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QUALIFIED Junior Assistant for senside town on South Coast; unmarried; hours moderate; state age, height, salary (outdoors), when disengaged, and enclose photo (to be returned). Apply to M., c is Messrs. Newbery & Sons, 1 King Edward Street, Newgate Street, E.C.

WANTED, end of this month, an Assistant of good address and experience; abstainer preferred; Sunday and hediday duty divided between two, and one early evening each week. Please state salary required and usual particulars to A. J. Mason, Chemist. Bexley Heath. Kent.

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UNIOR (21); 5 ft. 10 in.; good experience. F., 39 Rawling Street, Keighley.

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ANAGER (permanent) or Locum-tenens. D., 118 High Street, New Brounton, Kent.

UNIOR: good address (22); tall. Apply, Arthur Shepperson, Switten, Falkingham, Lincolnshire.

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AS Dispenser, few evenings weekly; good bookkeeper. "Minur," 76 Stockwell Park Road, Brixton.

WANTED, to manage a Business with view to succession. Apply, J. C., 4 Sadler Street, Durham.

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SATURDAY, FEB. 4, 1893.

Partnerships Situations Vacant Situations Wanted Miscellaneous

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NOTE.

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NORTH OF ENGLAND,—First-class Dispensing; returns £3,000; price £2,500; handsome pharmocy with good residence.

SOUTH COAST,—Fashionable health-resort; good-class Dispensing trade; price £750; stock and fixtures worth the money.

MIDLANDS.—Good sound Country trade; returns £1,100; price £1,000; several first-class Proprietary Articles in excellent demand.

LINCOLNSHIRE. -- Family Retail, Prescribing, and Dispunsing, with good Proprietaries; double-fronted shop; returns £600; price £450.

NORTH LONDON.—Family and Dispensing, with a few valuable proprieturies, which are stocked by the trade; returns £700 under neglected supervision; formerly, when properly attended to, they were £1,300; price £650; the stock and fixtures are worth more.

LONDON, W.—Family Retail and Dispensing; returns £900;

BERMONDSEY. — Death vagancy: Retail and Prescribing trade

returns £250; rent £28; price £200; open to offer; worth attention.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL-Cont.

VALUATIONS A SPECIALITY. TERMS ON APPLICATION.

YORKSHIRE.—For disposal, a nearly-litted Business in a thickly-populated and improving district in a large town in the East Riding; comer shop, good position, and doing well; price about £250. Apply, M. S., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DIMEGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ELIABLE good-class Retail, Dispensing, Prescribing, and Specialities: large and convenient house, small garden; established 15 years; returns £1,082; rent £80, lease; price £900 cash; a good intraduction given. "Semper Eadem," care of Mr. Baker, 140 Mercer Road, Hollower, N

CHEMIST'S Business for sale, near Chester; shop and house; shop nicely fitted up, and fairly stacked; present occupier giving up for want of capital; no opposition; population 3,000; small knilway Parcel Agency attached; rent £20. Apply, W. Flughes, 3 Mastgate Street Chambers, Chester.

MIDLANDS.—A Light Retail and Prescribing Business, in a large village; returns £650, ruom for improvement; rent £20; 8-roomed house, and garden; double-fronted slop, well stocked; same hands 8 years; price £300; any trial allowed, would mannin a month to introduce. "Tonga," Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Business; commanding corner well fitted, &c.; price, valuation of stock and fixtures, or reasonable effer; suitable for medical man and Dentist; several good proprietaries; part can remain; good reasons for sale. Sydney, Office of TIME CHEMIST AND DRUGIGST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BIRKDALE. SOUTHPORT.—To be disposed of, immediately, on account of ill-health, genuine Cash Drug. Dispensing, Prescribing, and Mixed Business; established 3/2 years; well-fitted corner shop and storerooms; beautiful house, private entrance; excellent opportunity for energetic man; price about £230. Address, A. G. D., 65 Aughton Road, Birkdale.

OR immediate disposal, Advertising Dental Practice, shawing over 1950 near profit; has been charked by assistant; suit Chemist; splendid corner; private entrance; 20 windows; large shop on ground floor; rent very moderate; exceptionally good hasiness town; inhabitants close on 300,000; opposition monand; rerus could be arranged on good surety. J. Lambert, 5 Wellford Road, Leicester.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL-Cont.

Feb. 4, 1893

OR Disposal, a small Retail; central position; corner; small capital; house newly done up; rent low; half let df. Apply, 66 King's Cross Rond, W.C.

BIRMINGHAM.— Thickly populated: a gammine Prescribing and Light Retail, returning £550 with only partial attention, and increasing: considerable Proprietaries: no Patents; price £275." Prescriber," Office of The Chemsyland Danggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

GENERAL Light Retail Bosiness, returnity about £10 per week; bold handsome corner shop well fitted in imbogany; also room and warehouse; owner, having bought a larger business in a distant town, will sperifice for £240. Address by letter, "Station" c/o Orossley, Moir & Cu., 57a Coleman Street, E.C.

FASHIONABLE Health Resort; good-ell ss Retail and Dispensing Business at full prices; 800 new prescriptions last year; shop, handsomely fitted; returns nearly £600 a year; hoose contains 9 rooms, with private door; price about £450, or valuation of took and fixtures. Apply, "Seaside," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

E650 -North London,—An obl-established Retail and Dispensing Business in centre of good-class residential neighbourhood, giving a clear profit of £300 a year after paying all working expenses: price £650, to include some valuable Proprietaries. Apply, "North," Office of Tark Chemistr and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

OR immediate disposal, two Retail Businesses in rapidly-increasing town (Lancashire); well-fitted shops; returns at present £9 and £5 about; have returned £13 and £8, but one business has been neglected, and could be again worked up; rents £30 and £24 respectively; held on renewable 3 years' lease; first-class positions. Minor," Messrs. Woolley & Co., Manchester.

Proprietaries stocked by the trade; good house, shop, gurden, and lease; moderate rent; returns a very ge over £400 at half-profits, could be much increased; full prices; to an immediate purchaser will be sold a hargain. 86/30, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, Limiton, E.C.

ENT. -Small town, about 35 miles from fown; a light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; exturns under management about \$500; equable of very considerable improvement under personal management; good house, low rent; price \$300; good opening for young man commencing. "Camwal," Office of The Chamser And Dauggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ONDON, E.—An old-established family and Dispensing Business, in busy main road and close to shipping, to death of proprietor; rent £60; returns about £500, can be easily and greatly increased; several good proprietaries in shaled; reasonable price to immediate purchaser for each. 69/41, Office of The Chemist and Druggers, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

HOMAS TOMLINSON & SON, Chem sts' Agents, 9 New Cannon Street, Manchester, have a special little district in Manchester, for disposal, which has not been long established, but is now doing about \$6 a week, and likely to double in a very short time; price £150; worth notice; good reason for selling. Thirty other Businesses for sale. No charge to purchasers.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for fifty words: 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

ANTED to purchase, in Yorkshire or neighbouring, county, a reliable family Business, requiring the investment of about \$21,000; house must contain 4 or more balmons, and the business bear strict investigation. Address "Yorkshire," Office of The Chemistrans Druggies, 42 Cappon Street, B.C.

A SMALL share in a Wholesale Druggis's Business wanted; about £2,000 could be found by a young man, 24 (nunnalified), with experience in the drug market, laboratory, manufacture of essences, and general business. Apply, by letter, to S. S. 14 Lady Margaret Road, Kentish Tawa, N.W.

PARTNERSHIPS.

3s. 6d. for fifty words: 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

O Gentlemen wishing to retire from business, Excentors, Trustees, and others desirous of scenning the services of a thoroughly competent, trustworthy man.—Advertisee, who has had over 20 years' first-class experience (London and abroad) in large Retail, Wholesate, and Mannfacturing businesses, including Aërated Waters, will be glad to treat with above as Manager of a first-class Retail establishment (with a view to purchase, it approved of t, or a Partnership in a wholesate house where his services would be appreciated; can produce unexceptionable references, and has capital at his command; strict confidence coserved. Address, T. H. T., 8 Fenchurch Buildings, E.O.

SALES BY TENDER.

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Po he Sohl by Tender, the contents of a Chemist's Shap at No. 66
Pindico Rond, S.W., as it stands (less fixtures); may be viewed on
Monday, February 6, from 10 to 4. Tenders to be sent to "Secretary,"
34 Finsbury Circus, E.C.

FOR SALE.

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CHEMIST'S, - To be sold, Stock, Fittings, and Fixtures, suitable for Dispensicry; valuation £30 to £40; low cent. Apply 442 Wandsworth Road, Clapham, S.W.

OR disposal, 4 4-gallon Glass Show Carboys, height 27 in., each 12s. 6d.; 1 Specie-jar, similar to fig. 20 Maw's list, height 27 in., 42s. J. W. Moore, Chemist, Hanley.

TO LET.

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two separate offices and one showroom; two frontages of 18 ft.; 16 ft. depth. Apply, Chyton & Jowett, Liverpool.

SHOP to Let (with or without good house and garden); is on a terrice of first-class shops in a good suburb where a chemist is much needed; an excellent opportunity for a beginner or for Branch; easy terms at commencement, Apply, 10 The Parade, Forest Hill.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

A PPRENTICE (natdoors) wanted, where a thorough knowledge of a good-class trade can be acquired, and under the direct supervision of the principal; every convenience; nicely-fitted shop, electric light; West-end; modern methods of conducting business. X. Y. Z., 54 Chelshum Road, Clapham, London, S.W.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

ANTED, Dispenser to a Surgeon (ontdoor). Apply, with references, Paul Roughton, Esq., Kettering.

WANTED, smart, active Junior for good-class Store trade. Apply, Drug Depôt, Coppen Bros. & Co., Richmond, S.W.

ANTED, a qualified Assistant; age about 23; indoor; for gandplass dispensing business. Parkes, 196 Belsize Road, Kilburn, N.W.

MANTED, a Junior Assistant (outdoors). Apply, giving full partienlars, to D. P. Roberts, Drug and Chemical Store, North End, Croydon.

RAVELLER (town) wanted, on commission only. For particulars apply, between 11 and 12.30, to J. Myer & Co., 58 Peartree Street, Goswell Road, E.C.

QUALIFIED man wanted; one used to quick trade preferred; state age, salary required, and references; permanency to good man. Webster, West Bromwich.

A SSISTANT wanted, with Minor qualification; must have had experience in Dispensing and Scleet business. Apply, with full particulars, to Whiston & Co., Chemists, Bath.

UNIOR for Counter; outdoors; good-class Store trade. Apply, stating age, height, references, salary required, and enclose photo, S. Wand, Chemist, Haymarket, Leigester.

PART-TIME Assistant; preference given to one who can Exteret and Stop Teeth. Apply, with usual particulars, and enclose photo, to C. Brown, Chemist, 61 Bedlah Road, Walthamstow.

WANTED, at once an Assistant of good address and experience, not under 24, for a cash finsiness; three kepl; one early evening (5 o'clock) each work, and bidf-hodiday (from 1.30) each month; Sunday and hididay duty divided between three; indoors. Apply, with salary required and usual particulars, personally or by letter, to Blackham, 675 Holloway Road Upper Holloway, N.

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W. J. BUSH & CO.'S LEMON FACTORY.

The following paragraph, which appeared in the *Il Mattino* of 10th December, 1892, and other Neapolitan newspapers, viz.:—

"HORRIBLE WEATHER IN MESSINA.—A Tempest has been

"raging for the last three ways. The heavy rainfall caused the

"torrents to overflow, to the great damage of the adjacent

"country. At Mili, the storm, having attained its greatest

"height, wrought great destruction in the Essence Works of

"Messrs. W. J. BUSH & CO., of London. The sea vied with the

"land in working destruction, the tempestuous waves greatly

"endangering many a vessel"

has evidently caused our competitors, both here and on the other side, a certain amount of jubilation, judging from the reports which have since been spread here, to the effect that our works in Messina were injured to such an extent as to prevent our continuing work for some considerable period.

The above-mentioned "jubilation," however, only lasted a short time, for the damage done by the storm only amounted to a few pounds in value, and work was only interrupted for a few hours.

We take this opportunity of mentioning that the market for Oils Lemon, Orange, and Bergamot remains-firm-at present quotations.

W. J. BUSH & CO., LONDON.

Works: MESSINA, SICILY.



ROBINSON'S

Composed of Liebig's Extract of Beef, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

and sound Port Wine.

REPORT ON BEEF WINES.

From the results of my Analyses of various Beef Wines I have had occasion to examine, nene have equalled as regards strength, purity of ingredients, and (of no less importance) the skilful and judicious manner in which the respective ingredients have been proportioned and combined, the Liebig's Beef Wine manufactured by Mr. B. ROBINSON, of Pendleton, Manchester.

It is in every sense a reliable preparation, embodying in a pleasing and palatable form all the acknowledged medicinal and nutritive properties pertaining to Liebig's Extract of Meat, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

WILLIAM ELBORNE, F.C.S., F.L.S.,

Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Owens College, Manchester (Victoria University.)

December 15. 1888.

well adapted for Export Trade. Supplied in Casks Terms on application.

This Wine is well adapted for Pharmaceutical Preparations, and is the strength ordered by the B.P. Price, in 6-Gallon Casks, 5/6 per gallon; in 2-Gallon Jars, 6/- per gallon, carriage paid. Casks charged 7/6, Jars 2/6, and allowed if returned. Cash or satisfactory reference to accompany order. B. ROBINSON, Distiller and Brewer of British Wines, Church St., Pendleton, Manchester.

The "MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR":—
"Certainly this preparation is of delicate flavour . . . It is
perfectly soluble . . . the small quantity required for the
immediate production of a cup of excellent cocoa will ensure for the
'Elect Extract' a favourable reception at the hands of persons of
weak digestion, and all who prefer this
wholesome beverage to tea and coffee

wholesome beverage to tea and coffee

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says:-

"Bowntree's Cocoa Extract is one of the best. Its flavour and aroma are good. Occas thus prepared is one of the most digestible articles of food."

YORK, ENGLAND.

IPENDUM" STOPPER CO.,

CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W.C.,

Manufacture the following Specialities-

"STIPENDUM" CORK STOPPERS, in all sizes.

"STIPENDUM" CORK-LINED CAPS, for Pomade Bottles.

"STIPENDUM" SCREW CAPS, for Pomade Bottles.

"STIPENDUM" OPENERS, for Stoppered Aërated Water Bottles.

"STIPENDUM" GREASE-PROOF COVERED POTS

IN TERRA COTTA, CHOCOLATE, AND BLACK.

The Grease-Proof Covered Pots have perfectly fitting lids, are practically unbreakable, and the only article really answering the purpose intended.

The following Analytical Report should be noted by the trade:-

London, January 5, 1891.

"We have examined the two covered pots marked November 21, 1890, one containing strong nitrate of mercury eintment, and the other iodine ointment, the object being to discover-(1) Whether the ingrediente of which the pots are composed have in any way affected the eintments; (2) Whether the pots have been deteriorated by the action of the cintments.



We hereby certify that ne trace of any of the ingredients of the pot can be discovered in either of the cintments, and further that the pots themselves were found not to have been soted on at all; and we further consider 'Stipendum' admirably adapted for such pharmaceutical preparations.

Signed, C. T. KINGZETT, F.I.O., F.U.S. (Ex Vice-President Society of Public Analysist) R. W. HARLAND, F.I.O. F.O.S. (Public Analyst)."

To be had of all Druggists' Sundriesmen.

Wholesale only of the Company.

BOROUGH" KETCHUP. WORCESTER, READING, HARVIE, YORKSHIRE, AND

SILVER MEDAL. Bxtra Quality, Per gross. .. 16/-.. 26/-Per gross. Quality. 1d. Sample Bottles, dozen parcels
1d. Giant " tyross boxes
dozen parcels 5/3 26/-38/-6/3 6/9 } Bottles, flat or round, reputed } pints Pint Imperial, round stoppered bottles
12½-Gallon Casks (casks free)......

ROYAL CAFE SAUCE, a Rich Fruity & Exquisite Flavour.

Square Glass Stoppered Bottles, containing nearly 1 pint Imperial, 42/- per gross.

Sample Bottles at 7/- per Gr

Sample Bottles at 7/- per Gross

MANUFACTORY — 30 SOUTHALL PLACE, LONG LANE, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E. CHIEF SCOTCH AGENCY-West Nile Street, GLASGOW.



Contains 25 % of Allen & Hanburys' Extract of Malt.

NOVEL CONFECTION.

Brilliant & Attractive Appearance. Delicious Flavour.

SELLS AT SIGHT.

Vide Dr. Tanner's Report, and The Chemist and Druggist, April 20th. 1/- Bottles, 9/- per dozen; 1-lb. Bottles, 18/- per dozen; and in 2-lb. and 4-lb. Bottles, 1/4 per lb. HANDBILLS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES OR OF THE MANUFACTURER,

PASCALL. BLACKFRIARS ROAD. LONDON.

GOLD MEDAL, Amsterdam, 1883. DIPLOMA OF HONOUR, Paris, 1887.



MACHINISTS, PATENTEES.

PARIS-72 BOULEVARD DE LA GARE, 72-PARIS.

SYPHONS WITH SHORT LEVER, with Metal Tops of Pure Tin, carefully mounted, and the glass of the first quality.

GAZOSELTZ, for the instantaneous production of Aërated Beverages at table. Anyone can use them.

"CONTINUOUS PROCESS" Apparatus complete, guaranteed without flaw in construction, possessing perfect action, and tested to a high pressure, while



WHOLESALE PRICE-

12/6 & 21/6, LESS USUAL DISCOUNT.

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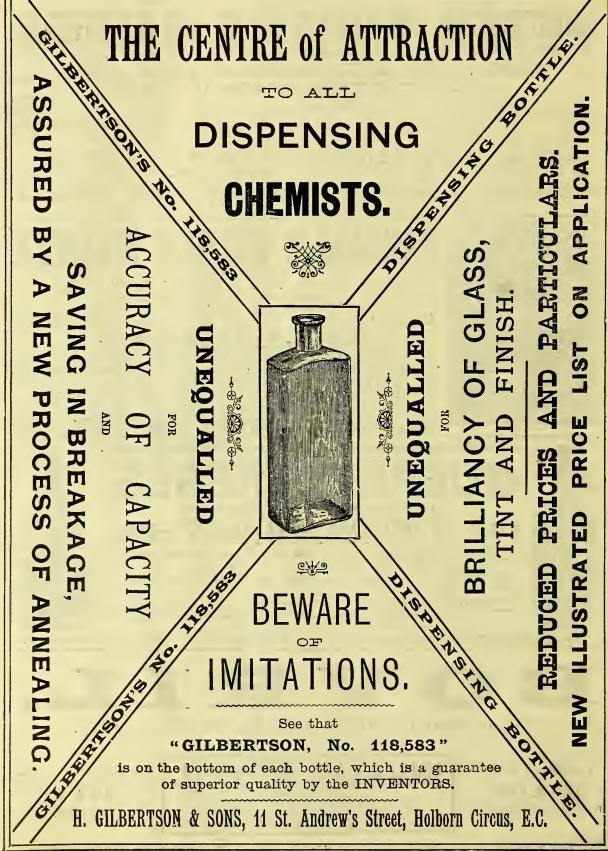
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INVALIDS. SOLD ONLY BY CHEMISTS. RETAIL PRICE-

1/3 & 2/-

PER POT.

50 times more Nourishing than Meat Extract or Beef Tea.





Telephone Number, 1852.

Telegraphic Address-CHEMICUS LONDON.

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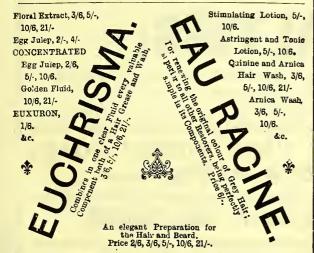
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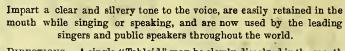
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H.

The old-fashioned practice of sending valentines to friends and sweethearts on February 14 seems to be dying out, and we do not aim to revive it generally, but we ask our gifted practical friends in the trade to submit to us before the date named (February 14, 1893), on post cards, Rhynning Valentines, to consist of 4, 6, or 8 metrical lines each. It is required that the valentine shall in every case be addressed to any one of the advertisers in this "Winter Issue" of The Chemist and Druggist. It may be complimentary or satirical, but not abusive. The usual prize of one guinea will be given for the best.

INSETS.—The beautiful and business-like circulars and price-lists which were inserted in the Winter Issue of The Chemist and Druggist have been the subject of many a complimentary remark. There is no doubt that such means of advertising is exceedingly effective and profitable. There is certainly no cheaper way of distributing price-lists to people in business, and thus enlarging the circle of clients. We only insert such circulars twice a year, and the next occasion will be on July 29.

Summary.

WE print some more of the anecdotes from chemists shops.

Two divorces in pharmaceutical circles are amongst our items of news.

JUDGMENT in the case in regard to Me s s. Holloway's advertisement has been reserved.

WE print the names of those who passed the planmaceutical Preliminary examination last month.

SIR JOSEPH LISTER has definitely abandoned the use of mercuric salts in surgery, and has returned to cart olic acid.

For selling salicylic acid alleged to contain 8 per cent. of creosotic acid as an impurity a Glasgow druggist was fined 31.3s.

In his examination in bankruptcy Mr. Robert Hardy, of Fenchurch Street, stated that five years ago he had a capital of 1,800%.

A MANCHESTER prescribing chemist has been severely, reprimanded at an inquest regarding the death of one of his patients.

THE Scottish Drug Depot (Limited) is in trouble with its managers, seven of whom, with the general manager, have resigned *en bloc*.

A GLASGOW doctor has been fined 2l. under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. His assistant gave resin of scammony for virgin scammony.

ONE of the articles contributed to this issue is upon "Veterinary Pharmacy," and it is shown in it what are the seasonable articles in demand just now.

WE report further in regard to the claim of chemists to use the title "veterinary chemist," and quote from a veterinary organ the opinion held in that circle.

It is exactly twenty-five years since the "Corner for Students" was opened in this journal, and we make the circumstance the occasion for some Editorial comments.

AGAIN it will be noticed that there is a marked difference between the examination results in Edinburgh and those in London. The figures for the year are given in the Council report.

THE new railway rates press rather heavily upon the aërated-water trade, especially in regard to empties. We have made some inquiries about the matter, and report the chief facts elicited.

A HIGHGATE chemist has failed in the Court of Queen's Bench to get damages from the Midland Railway Company in respect to an injury he received from the open door of a carriage at King's Cross station.

MR. PICKARD, a Kensington chemist, having refused to "kiss the book" at the West London Police Court the magistrate objected to his swearing in Scotch fashion (the hand uplifted), but allowed him to affirm.

AT Margate a chemist was summoned by the Inland Revenue authorities for the sale of unstamped proprietary medicines. The plaintiffs mentioned when the case was called that it had been compromised for 2l.

DISTILLED water was the principal subject of discussion at the Chemists' Assistants' Association last week. Opinions differed considerably. In this connection we print a paper by Mr. E. J. Parry, which gives startling details.

The Pharmaceutical Council met on Wednesday. The Secretary's report showed that there had been a decrease of one person in the strength of the Society in 1892, due to the falling-off of juniors being greater than the increase of seniors. There are now 2,205 pharmaceutical chemists and 12,315 chemists and druggists on the register. It was resolved to amend the regulations of the Preliminary examination as regards arithmetic.

English News.

The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local newspapers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.

The Western Chemists' Association (of London)

have fixed their next meeting for February 15, and a smoking-concert for March 15.

Chlorodyne by the Tablespoonful.

Henry George Lording, 58, a Government clerk, lately residing at 340 King Street, Hammersmith, lost his father a fortnight ago, and since then has been depressed. He had suffered from sleeplessness for years, and was in the habit of taking chlorodyne in large quantities. He would take a table-spoonful, and had been known to lie down for hours senseless. On Tuesday last week he was found dead in bed. He studied chemistry, and had been in the habit of taking chlorodyne for the past forty years. This was the evidence of his uncle at the inquest held last Saturday. From medical evidence it appeared that his death was due to the effects of an overdose of chlorodyne. A verdict was returned of death from misadventure.

Carbolic Acid

has caused the death of a lad at Southampton (suicide).— D. G. Lash, a fishmonger at Stratford, who had lost money in business lately, took a drink from a bottle containing carbolic acid, saying, "Here's luck," and died soon after.

The Chemist's Oath.

Mr. William Pickard, chemist, of West Kensington Terrace, appeared at the West London Police Court to give evidence in respect to a charge against three boys of being in unlawful possession of some syphons. When the Testament was offered to Mr. Pickard by the usher in the usual way so that he might be sworn, he declined to take it and held up his right hand. Mr. Curtis Bennett asked him why he objected to take the oath in the usual way.

The Witness: I think it is a dirty practice—one likely to convey contagious diseases.

Mr. Curtis Bennett: That is not a sufficient reason.

The Witness: I think I have a right to be sworn in this way.

Mr. Curtis Bennett: Not for such reasons.

The witness then said that the oath had no binding effect upon his conscience. Mr. Curtis Bennett said that was a different matter, and requested him to affirm. The witness then affirmed, and, after he had given evidence, the Magistrate ordered the boys to be birched.

Gaiety.

Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co., of Artillery Lane, entertained their employes at a dinner, on the evening of January 17, at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate. The large mediæval banquetinghall was crowded. Baron de Bush occupied the chair, and was supported by all the partners in the firm. The toast of "The Firm" was proposed by Mr. Woolley, and responded to by all the partners in turn, who were heartily received. Mr. R. A. Bush proposed "The Staff," congratulating all present on the steady increase of the business and prosperity of the firm, and urging upon all the importance of faithfully and conscientiously performing the duties allotted to them. Vocal and instrumental music was provided during the evening, and the proceedings were concluded at a late hour.

evening, and the proceedings were concluded at a late hour. On Friday evening last the counting-house employés of Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. gave their first smoking-concert of the season at the Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement. The chair was taken by Mr. Thomas Martin, and from 7.30 till 11.45 the "talent" of the office was working at high pressure and affording intense gratification to a room crowded with co-workers and friends. The only lack was that of time in which to carry out a programme replete with interest. Among the pieces performed was a valse by the late Mr. Cyriax. A humorous song by Mr. W. F. Clayton, a member of the staff, was also included in the programme.

Under the presidency of Mr. W. P. Evans the employés of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool, spent a pleasant social evening at the Rodney Hall on Tuesday, January 31. There was a large and appreciative audience.

Nottingham College.

The new technical school attached to University College, which was used for the museum of the British Medical Association at its last meeting, is now completed and was opened the other day. The school is largely devoted to engineering purposes.

Purification of Bismuth.

Mr. E. Matthey communicated to the Royal Society at its meeting last week another instalment of results derived from his researches on the metallurgy of bismuth—the separation of the metal from antimony and arsenic being treated.

Influenza.

The cases of influenza in London, while not sufficiently numerous to amount to an epidemic, are distinctive, and the attacks less severe than they were last year. It appears, in fact, that the disease is wearing itself out. In Leeds there is something like a mimic epidemic, but it is now on the decline. Strange to say, the most prominent feature of attack—viz., the severe frontal headache—is absent this year.

Divorce Cases.

The decree nisi granted in the Divorce Court to Mrs. Pamela Kerr for a dissolution of the marriage by reason of the cruelty and adultery of her husband, Mr. William Henry Kerr, a chemist in New Bond Street, was made absolute on January 24 in the Divorce Court. Costs and the custody of the three children of the marriage were granted to Mrs. Kerr. In the Divorce Court, on January 25, the action of Done v.

In the Divorce Court, on January 25, the action of Done v. Done was heard. Mr. Henry Thomas Done, a chemist and druggist, of Coventry Road, Birmingham, was the petitioner in one case and the respondent in another. The wife (who did not now appear or put in any answer) had filed a petition after the husband's proceedings against her had been commenced. Proof of the wife's adultery was given, and ultimately the wife's petition was dismissed, and a decree nisi granted to the husband.

Buying Laudanum.

Mark Moody, 40, a clerk at South Shields, was discharged from his situation, and took laudanum**last week and died. Mr. Alfred Mays, chemist, stated at the inquest that deceased came to his shop on Tuesday and purchased 6d. worth of laudanum. He said it was for his wife, who had been suffering from cancer, and that she had been ordered by Dr. Gowans to use laudanum. The deceased came again on Wednesday, a few minutes to 12 o'clock, and got the same quantity. Witness asked if they had used the previous lot, and the deceased replied he was afraid they had spilt some. Dr. Gowans said Mrs. Moody was under his care some twelve months ago, but the story told by Mr. Moody to the chemist was untrue. Death was due to the poison. The jury returned a verdict that Moody committed suicide whilst in a state of temporary insanity.

Fires at a Chemist's Stores.

A fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Timothy White, chemist, Landport, on Friday night, January 27. By prompt action on the part of the brigade the damage was confined to the building where the fire broke out, which was opposite Mr. White's large warehouse. It was a wooden building containing a large stock of matches, some of which took fire in consequence of the overheating of a flue.

On Tuesday some resin in the establishment of Mr. Viggars, chemist, Tunstall, caught fire, but by the prompt action of

the police the flames were quickly subdued.

The Honorary Apothecary of the Manchester Infirmary.

On Monday, at a meeting of the Board of Management of the Manchester Royal Infirmary a letter was read from Mr. J. Standring, pharmaceutical chemist, Market Street, announcing that owing to failing health he felt compelled to resign the position of honorary visiting apothecary to the infirmary, the duties of which he has discharged for twenty years. The resignation was accepted with much regret and with thanks for services rendered. The Board afterwards adopted a set of by-laws for the guidance of Mr. Standring's successors in the office. Under these by-laws the following will be amongst the duties of the honorary visiting apothecary, viz., to consider and advise the Dispensary Committee with regard to the purchase of drugs; to make out from time to time a list of firms from whom it may be desirable to obtain tenders; to visit the dispensary and drug-stores from time to time, and examine the quantity and quality of the drugs in stock; to see whether the medicinal preparations are properly made; and to bring to the notice of the committee any matters affecting the efficiency of the department.

Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Company.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Company (Limited), of 43 Cannon Street, London, E.C., was held at the company's offices on Monday, January 30. After writing off a considerable amount for depreciation and goodwill, and placing 3,425*l*. to reserve, a dividend was declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, in addition to a bonus of 5 per cent., the whole free of income-tax, leaving a balance of 1,061*l*. 13*s*. to carry forward

A Surgery Boy's Suicide.

William Strawther, 15, employed in the surgery of Messrs. Sparke & Martyn, of Mansfield, has committed suicide by taking prussic acid. He had been charged with a dishonest act, but on promising to behave properly, Dr. Martyn undertook that he should hear nothing further of the matter. Almost as soon as Dr. Martyn had left the surgery, deceased took a quantity of prussic acid. Death ensued almost immediately.

The Value of Dentistry.

Mr. Robert Hedley, Local Government Board inspector, reported to the Holborn Board of Guardians, on Wednesday night, that he had visited the Union schools at Mitcham and come to the conclusion that the Board would do well to appoint a professional dentist to see to the teeth of the children. This system had been extensively practised in Poor-law schools and had been commended by the Local Government Board because of the immense importance of proper mastication of food in after-life. He asked the favourable consideration of the Board to the suggestion. Mr. Davies moved and Mr. Jones seconded a reference to committee, which was adopted.

"Unbounded Impudence."

At an inquest held at Manchester, before Mr. S. Smelt, the Deputy City Coroner, on January 24, respecting the death of a slater named John Lynch, some extraordinary statements were made concerning a well-known prescribing chemist named George Jackson, of Harpurhey. Lynch, it appeared, died from smallpox, and the Coroner, in explaining the case to the jury before evidence was called, said that Mrs. Lynch went to Jackson several times about her husband, and obtained medicine for him, though Jackson never saw him. Lynch died on January 20, and Jackson gave a certificate to the effect that death was due to smallpox, diarrhea, and syncope. The registrar refused to accept the certificate, and reported the case to the Coroner. Though Jackson was told several days before death what the patient was suffering from he never reported the case to the sanitary authorities. If a medical man had neglected this duty, he would have been liable to a heavy fine. When he (the Coroner) heard of the case he communicated with the Health Department, who took the necessary precautions, and had the deceased removed to Monsall Hospital. Chemists who took it upon themselves to treat such cases had no respect for their own positions and the positions of the medical societies. Jackson was not a chemist by examination, but was allowed to dispense because he was practising as a chemist before the Act was passed. He had had trouble with Jackson before. The latter on one occasion stated that he was studying to be a medical man, and that he would soon pass the necessary examinations, but he was still in the same position that he was then.

Mrs. Lynch then gave evidence. She went to Mr. Jackson when her husband was first taken ill, when a rash broke out on his forehead. She recognised this as one of the

symptoms of smallpox. She then went to Mr. Jackson and told him she thought the rash meant smallpox. He told her to go on with the medicine. He never advised her to call in a doctor or to report the case to the authorities. Her husband would not hear of her calling in a doctor, though he was in his right mind when she asked him about it. The patient gradually got worse, and died on Friday night. No doctor ever saw him, and Mr. Jackson never saw him. When she went to the latter and informed him that her husband was dead he seemed rather "struck." He gave her the following certificate:—"I certify that John Lynch, of 18 Oram Street. Queen's Road, died of smallpox, diarrhea, and syncope.—Yours truly, G. JACKSON." On Monday she took this certificate to the registrar, but he would not accept it, and referred her to the Coroner. Before she went to the registrar no steps were taken to disinfect the house, and the children were going about amongst the public. Four of them were going to school; but she was giving them the "Febrifuge" which Jackson supplied. She gave it to them because Jackson said it would prevent them taking the disease. She was the first to suggest to Jackson that it was smallpox that her husband was suffering from. The latter would not have a doctor called in because he was afraid of being taken away to the hospital, and she kept the nature of his complaint from the neighbours, the only persons who knew being herself, her husband, sister, and Jackson.

George Jackson, 878 Rochdale Road, was called, and said the evidence of the last witness was generally correct, but he pointed out one or two trifling errors about dates.

In answer to the Coroner, he said he was not a chemist by examination, but was registered under the Act, having been in practice before it was passed. When Mrs. Lynch told him she thought it was smallpox, he gave her another supply of his "Febrifuge," and told her and the children to take it as well as her husband. He never saw the patient. The mistake Mrs. Lynch made was her omission to tell him of the diarrhea, and when he did hear of it, he gave her medicine to stop it. It was said that it was necessary to report smallpox cases to the authorities, but not when "Febrifuge" was taken. He knew it was a law amongst medical men to report such cases; but he was not aware that there was an Act of Parliament compelling them to do so. It was a law amongst themselves.

The Coroner: It is a law amongst us.

Jackson: Then it has been made recently. There is no necessity whatever for reporting cases where "Febrifuge" is taken.

The Coroner: I cannot argue with you. Your impudence is unbounded. What business have you, a man who has no qualification, to set yourself up as a medical authority? The more ignorance a man has, the more impudence he has, and the more he thinks he knows.

Jackson replied that whether he knew anything or not was shown by the fact that 2,205 people had consulted him in twelve months.

The Coroner ordered him out of court.

Eldred Millward, Deputy Registrar of St. George's district, deposed to Mrs. Lynch bringing him the certificate which Jackson gave. He refused to accept it. He had had about half-a-dozen from Jackson altogether, but always refused to accept them.

In the course of a conversation between the Coroner and the jury the Coroner stated that in 1887 there was a case in which Jackson treated a child for measles when it turned out to be suffering from typhus fever, and on that occasion he was censured by the jury.

The jury were unanimous in condemning Jackson's conduct. They returned a verdict to the effect that deceased had died from smallpox, and agreed with the Coroner that it was a matter which ought to be reported in order to prevent a recurrence of cases like this. The Coroner remarked that although the sanitary authorities had taken every possible precaution, yet it was impossible to tell what the consequence to the family or those they had mixed with might be.

In reference to the above report, Mr. Jackson has written to the *Manchester Examiner* a letter correcting some of the statements made at the inquest. He says:—"I have never stated that I was qualifying for the medical profession; nor did I ever imply or lead the Coroner to suppose so. It is stated that no steps were taken to disinfect, and that I charged 2s. for the medicine. I gave Mrs. Lynch gratuitously

a bottle of disinfectant fluid, also the medicine and 10s besides, as she was very poor and in great distress. The report says that I treated a child for measles when it was really suffering from typhus fever. This is a direct misrepresentation of the fact, as at the time of the inquest referred to it was shown by the evidence that I had warned the mother of the child to call in a qualified medical man." Mr. Jackson makes some other remarks, and concludes by leaving the case to "the good sense and judgment of those who know me, and I will endeavour to do my duty in the future as I have done in the past."

Took Chlorodyne for Fifteen Years.

An inquest was held on Monday at Liverpool on the body of Jane Raikes, 54, wife of a clergyman. She had been in the habit of taking chlorodyne for fifteen years. On Friday she took an overdose and died. A verdict of misadventure was returned.

Weak Spirit of Nitrous Ether.

At the Wolverhampton Police Court on Wednesday week, Philip George Godsell, chemist and druggist, Horseley Fields, was summoned for selling a drug not of the quality demanded by the purchaser. The Town Clerk prosecuted, and Mr. Foster (Birmingham) defended. The inspector visited the shop and bought 4 oz. of spirit of nitrous ether, which was only 38 per cent. of the minimum strength required by the British Pharmacopæia. Mr. Foster contended that evaporation had caused the deterioration. A fine of 20s. and 1l. 13s. 6d. costs was imposed.—Similar fines were inflicted on Cornelius Charles Burnett, chemist and druggist, Horseley Fields, and Joseph Caswell, chemist and druggist, Dudley Street, Wolverhampton, for similar offences, both defendants pleading guilty.

Frish Rews.

Avoiding Jury-service.

Some registered druggists in Dublin have lately been successfully avoiding service on juries by stating in court that they hold the certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society. By the Act of 1875 pharmaceutical chemists are exempt from serving on juries, but no such provision was inserted or applied for by the framers of the Amendment Act of 1890.

The Pharmaceutical Society Cannot Help.

Mr. O'Connell, pharmaceutical chemist, North Strand, Dublin, who is defendant in an action brought by a railway porter for injury alleged to have been sustained from a plaster, has sought the aid of the Pharmaceutical Society in defending the case. It is believed, however, that the Council cannot use the funds of the Society for the purpose of defending actions against individual members.

Mr. Downes's Motion.

Mr. Downes's motion to use the "practical pharmacy" part of the Licence examination for pharmaceutical chemists as the subject of the "Assistants'" examination is receiving very scant support from members of the Council, but it is probable that an amendment will be proposed that will meet with more favour, as it would lessen the load of fees to be paid by aspiring chemists, and would sift "the wheat from the chaff" amongst assistants. The amendment is to the effect that candidates for the "Licence" examination who hold the "Assistants'" certificate be allowed the fee paid for that certificate when presenting themselves for the "Licence" examination.

What is the Shamrock?

Irish pharmacists of a botanical turn may be interested to know that this national emblem has recently been the subject of a botanical investigation, intelligent natives being asked to pick the plant that they considered the true shamrock. There happened to be two opinions about the true plant—some picked the tiny *Trifolium minus*, Smith, and others the more robust *Trifolium repens*, Linn. The men in Cork, Derry, Wicklow, Queen's County, Clare, and Wexford

declared for *T. minus*; those in Mayo, Antrim, and Roscommon for *T. repens*; and the collectors in Armagh and Carlow were divided on the question, one district in each county giving *T. repens*, while the other gave *T. minus*. There seems to be no doubt that the latter is the correct thing to wear on State occasions.

Veterinary Chemists and Forges.

The action of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons with regard to the use of the title "veterinary chemist" should largely interest many of the firms of chemists in Ireland who have so styled themselves for years. Not only is the title "veterinary chemist" extensively used, but a number of farriers in Ireland have the words "veterinary forge" painted over their premises. Chemists seem resolved to wait until it is too late to defend their rights in this matter.

"The Calendar."

The Calcadar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, corrected up to December 20, 1892, has just been issued, and contains, in addition to the usual copies of the Pharmacy Acts, regulations and registers, &c., "the Arsenic Act" of 1851, "the Examination papers for the Licence, Assistants' and Preliminary Examinations," and other matters of interest and importance to pharmacists and druggists.

Dublin Drug-contracts.

At the meeting of the Guardians of the North Dublin Union held last week, Mr. McDonnell, a member of the committee appointed to look into the tenders for medicines, pointed out that there was an extraordinary divergence in the prices tendered. They ranged from 186l. 7s 3d. to 105l. 6s. 8d. Prices were put in for some articles that were not fair trade prices. Articles seldom used were charged for at a nominal price, whilst others were quoted at high rates. He moved that the question be postponed and new advertisements inserted, making as an addition to the advertisement the provision that in case the article supplied should prove inferior to the standard of the Pharmacopæia as tested by Somerset House the contractor should agree to suffer a reduction of 25 per cent. in the contract price of said articles. After some discussion, this motion was lost on a division of 17 to 14, and the lowest contract—that of Messrs. Leslie & Co.—was accepted. Having disposed of the ordinary business, the Board adjourned.

Scotch News.

The Late Mrs. Hill.

Much sympathy is expressed in Edinburgh pharmaceutical circles for Mr. J. Rutherford Hill owing to the loss of his mother, who died at his residence, 36 York Place, on Friday last, after a long illness. Mrs. Hill was 61 years of age.

Edinburgh Chemists' Ball.

This function came off for the tenth time at the Freemasons' Hall, George Street, on Thursday evening, January 26, and was a great success, 130 ladies and gentlemen being present. There were twenty items on the programme, and four extras. Mr. Dambmann's band supplied the music, Messrs. John T. Coats and A. Proctor Atkinson conducted, and there was a nice hot supper, at which Mr. D. McLaven presided. The following firms sent representatives:—Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., John Mackay & Co., J. F. Macfarlan & Co., Raimes, Clark & Co., James Robertson & Co., and T. & H. Smith & Co., Edinburgh; Allen & Hanburys, H. Silverlock, Johnson & Johnson, Seabury & Johnson, and E. Rimmel (Limited), London; and Robert Gibson & Sons, Manchester.

Aberdeen and North of Scotland Society of Chemists and Druggists.

The annual dinner, which has been for some years in abeyance, was resuscitated this year. The function came off on "Burns's night," and passed off very pleasantly. Rival attractions kept some away, and the company only numbered fifteen. Mr. William Langton, of London, an hon. member

of the Society, was to have been a guest, but was unfortunately prevented through indisposition. Mr. Johnston, the President, occupied the chair, and Mr. Mortimer, Vice-President, acted as croupier.

The Scottish Drug Depot (Limited).

The managers of the seven different shops of this company have tendered their resignation owing to the directors adopting what the managers consider an impracticable system of checking their honesty and wishing them to expose in their shops placards to the following effect:—

CUSTOMERS

are respectfully requested to get a cash-slip from the attendant before leaving, and kindly compare slip with price paid.

By order of the

GENERAL MANAGER.

The general manager, Mr. A. F. Dawson, has also resigned for similar reasons. The card was printed without his sanction.

Glasgow Pauper Medicines.

The Govan Parochial Board have decided to get their next order of medicines from Messrs. Francis Spite & Co., grocers, Glasgow. At the monthly meeting of the Glasgow Barony Parochial Board on Tuesday last, there was some discussion upon a minute of the medical sub-committee, in which it was unanimously agreed to combine the dispensaries in one centre. A double shop at 324 St. Vincent Street was recommended for this purpose. The recommendation was agreed to.

Algin all Gone.

Mr. E. C. C. Stanford, Glasgow, president of the last Pharmaceutical Conference, promised some time ago to read a paper on "Algin" at the evening meeting of the North British Branch in March, but he has now intimated that he cannot do so. A fire which occurred recently in his laboratory burned the notes he had written and destroyed the specimens he had collected for his lecture, and it would require at least six months to make good the loss of these.

Edinburgh Chemists' Trade Association.

A meeting of the Chemists' Trade Association formed recently in Edinburgh was held on Tuesday evening, in the Pharmaceutical Society's house, to consider the rules proposed by the committee. Mr. Laird, Chairman of the Association, presided. There was a small attendance. The secretary (Mr. Claude F. Henry) intimated letters of apology for absence from several members, as well as from a number of other chemists who all approved of the formation of the Association, and for the most part stated their intention of joining it. Among those who wrote were Mr. J. Laidlaw Ewing; Mr. Nesbit, Portobello; Mr. Watt, Haddington; Mr. Spence, Linlithgow; Mr. Peebles, Kirkcaldy; Mr. Tweedie, Boness; and Mr. McIntyre, North Berwick.

The consideration of the proposed rules gave rise to a series of discussions, Mr. Jas. Mackenzic being prolific in the unoving of amendments. The following are the first three rules which deal with the constitution and objects of the Association as adopted by the meeting:—

- 1. This Association shall be called "The Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association."
- 2. It shall consist of chemists engaged in the retail trade, either on their own account, or as members of firms. Gentlemen not eligible for membership may be elected honorary members.
- 3. Its objects shall be to hold meetings from time to time for the discussion of matters affecting trade interests, to obtain the removal or modificacation of improper or unnecessary restrictions imposed upon chemists, and to maintain their rights in the exercise of their business according to law.

The other rules relate to the number of office-bearers and members of committee, to the annual subscription (which was fixed at 5s.), and to various minor details. The Secretary intimated the resignation of Mr. J. B. Stephenson as a member of committee, and Mr. R. L. Hendry was elected in his stead. This was all the business.

Bell's Liniment.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on January 25, the case of Thomson and wife v. Bell was advanced a stage.

From the particulars of this case which have been printed in this journal (November 19, 1892), it will be remembered that the defendant is Dr. Robert Bell, 29 Lynedoch Street, Glasgow, and plaintiffs are patients of his who joined him in a patent-medicine venture—viz., the manufacture and sale of "Bell's liniment," which was made by "Estell & Co.," a name assumed for trade purposes. The venture was not a success, and the plaintiffs now sue for 500l. which they say was lent to Dr. Bell, but which the latter avers was capital contributed to the business by them as partners. Some of the money advanced Dr. Bell had repaid; the 500l. is a balance. Counsel are now arguing the case before the Judges of the Court of Session, and on Wednesday their Lordships heard the last of them at this stage and said they would take time to consider their judgment.

Carbolic-acid Poisoning.

On Monday evening last a girl of 14, named Ann Rose, of Aberdeen, took carbolic acid, and died shortly afterwards in the hospital.

Mr. Duncan's School.

The annual meeting of the Edinburgh Royal Public Dispensary was held in the City Chambers on Saturday. The annual report stated that the dispensary had been in exist-ence for over 116 years. Last year it had been necessary to provide additional accommodation for the work of the dispensary and laboratory at a cost of 549l. 13s. 10d. The accounts closed at December 31 with a balance of expenditure of 368l. 18s. 8d. Towards the reduction of that balance a portion of the fees receivable from students for tuition in pharmacy would each year be available, and it was expected the balance would before long be cleared off. The Lord Provost (Dr. Russell) moved the adoption of the report, and in the course of his remarks said, a notable fact about the dispensary was that it had been a favourite institution for the teaching of students in pharmacy—he had himself attended it when a student-and the managers had been fortunate in securing the services of eminent pharmacists as their officers. The fees from students formed a large item in their receipts, and he did not think that the public were quite aware of how much the fees from students and nurses amounted to in these charitable institutions.

The report was adopted, and the managers and medical officers reappointed.

Foreign and Colonial News.

THE SALE OF SALIPYRIN in the United States was prevented during the past year owing to conflicting proprietary interests. The dispute has now been settled, and the drug is now free for use there.

A New Source of Alum.—A company is being formed for the purpose of working the natural deposits of sulphate of alumina in New Mexico, near Silver City. The deposit contains from 30 to 80 per cent. of alumiua, and is easy to work.

MEDICAL WOMEN IN CEYLON.—A women's medical school, with a hospital and dispensary, have recently been opened for Colombo under thr principalship of Mrs. Alice Van Ingen, M.D., a Eurasian lady, who studied at the Madras University and took the University of Brussels degree.

Too Previous.—Referring to the celebration in Stock holm, on December 9, of the 150th anniversary of Scheele's birth, Professor Flückiger maintains in the *Apotheker Zeitung* that there is documentary evidence that Scheele was born not on the 9th but on the 19th December.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TRADE MARKS.—Registered at Washington, January 10: "Brahma," for rheumatism medicine, Brahma Medicine Company (Limited), Pittsburg, Pa.; "Moonflower," for powder for females. Home Medical Company, Chicago; "Demelvo," for hair eradicators, The Charles A. Vogeler Company, Baltimore, Md.; "Peantine," for cosmetics, D'Ormidor & Co., New York City; "F. F. F.," for furniture polish, F. F. Fluhrer, Philadelphia; "Insect's-kill," for

insect-powder, Mary A. Hawley, Dixon, Ill. Registered at Washington, January 17:—"Parker's Preservative," for a preservative, W. A. Lowenthal, Evansville, Md.; "Hylo," for a bronchial remedy, W. A. Coakley, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; "Governor's," for remedy for chills and fevers, Lydia M. Collins, Philadelphia, Pa.; "Century Catarrh Cure," for the same, Century Manufacturing Company, Warren, Pa.

A DOCTOR'S LIABILITY.—A singular case was heard at Melbourne, Victoria, recently. A young man named Haskings, a plasterer by trade, 27 years of age, 6 feet 4 inches in height, particularly strong and athletic, was taken ill with influenza in September last. Dr. Nicholson of Benalla, Victoria, was called in and prescribed 20 grains of antipyrin and 1 grain of morphia. This medicine was obtained from a chemist and administered to the sick man, who shortly after went to sleep and died four hours later. The deceased's father, as administrator of his estate, brought an action in the Civil Court at Melbourne, under Lord Campbell's Act, which enables the personal representative of a deceased person to sue a defendant in cases where the deceased person, had he been alive, would have had a right of action. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant improperly, carelessly, and unskilfully caused the death of the plaintiff's son by ordering the prescription quoted, and contended that the defendant did not make a proper examination of the deceased before prescribing in order to ascertain the then condition of the deceased; and, secondly, that the prescription ordered an excessive quantity of morphia-so excessive as to be in itself a dangerous dose. He claimed 5,000*l* damages. The defendant maintained that he had not acted negligently either in his diagnosis of the case or in prescribing for it, and further that the symptoms immediately preceding death and the post-mortem appearances of the body of the deceased showed that the deceased died from suffocation, and not from morphia-poisoning at all. Five medical men were called in support of the plaintiff's case, including the doctor who made the post-morten examination. Two chemists, Messrs, Francis and Blackett, were also witnesses on this side. They stated that 1 grain of morphia was a much larger dose than they were accustomed to dispense, and that if such a prescription were brought to them for the purpose of being made up they would refer it back to the doctor who gave it unless it was unmistakably clear that a grain was the quantity meant to be dispensed. Four medical men supported the defence both as regards the suitability of the medicine, and the view that the death was caused by suffocation. The Chief Justice, in summing up, directed the jury to put the result of death out of their minds altogether. They must remember that medical men were not infallible, nor before prescribing for any particular patient were they to satisfy themselves by an exhaustive examination that no unfortunate results could ensue. All they were required to do was to bring a due amount of skill to bear upon the case, and must not be negligent in the exercise of that skill which the law required them to possess. The jury were absent over three hours, and ultimately found, in answer to questions that had been set them, that the death of the deceased was caused by the prescription ordered for him by the defendant, but that there had been no negligence by the defendant in so prescribing. Judgment was then entered for the defendant without costs, the defendant having stated that he would not ask for costs.

PROPOSED BOTANICAL CONGRESS AT MONTPELLIER.— The Botanic Garden connected with the University of Montpellier celebrates the completion of the tercentenary of its foundation in June next. It is proposed to celebrate the occasion by an International Botanical Congress between June 10 and 18.

A FILTER PLAITER is a novelty recently patented in Germany, and if it shall prove practical it will be a valuable addition to the pharmacist's armamentarium. The implement consists of a disc of some durable material which can be laid together precisely like a folded filter. To use, all that is required is to place the sheet of filtering paper on the plaiting disc, and then to fold up the latter. On opening, the paper will, of course, be creased in the requisite manner. — Western Druggist.

"VETERINARY" CHEMIST.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the organ of the pharmaceutical chemist and the druggist, here and in the colonies. It is an extremely powerful one, and is most ably conducted. No calling is better served by its weekly journal than that of the chemist, and we need only open its pages at any time to know what the chemists are thinking and doing.

There is no antagonism between the veterinarian and the chemist, but there is a rivalry which increases every year. Popular delusion and the ancient teachings of doctors have established the idea that when an animal is sick it requires medicine, and that when it is well an occasional dosc helps to ward off disease. What the medicine is and how it acts is not a consideration which gives much cause for thought. Something in a bottle or a paper is accepted with simple faith, and paid for much more willingly than expert advice. Chemists sell medicines, and most of them are bold enough to prescribe for the lower animals. A few make a speciality of medicines for horses and cattle, and recommend their compounds in the most positive manner, for animals they have never seen, and disease they cannot understand. To a small-minority of the trade it has occurred that, as the stock-owner has now pretty generally recognised the value of veterinary surgeons, and learned to distinguish the owners of the word "veterinary" from farriers and horsedoctors, it will pay to assume the title, and thus pose as one specially versed in animal diseases.

The Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons has no wish and no power to prevent the sale of drugs and specifics by chemists or grocers to stock-owners who care to buy them. It does object to the assumption of the title "veterinary" chemist, and has determined to test the legality of its use by men not on the Register of Veterinary Surgeons.

A prosecution is pending, and the organ of the trade has taken the matter up, giving a donation and collecting subscriptions. Amongst our extracts will be found its editorial note, and we shall not be sorry if the case is well defended. Whatever the result, it is best to know our exact position, and should the College meet with an adverse decision, we trust they will at once appeal.—Veterinary Record.

DEED OF ARRANGEMENT.

The following deed of arrangement with creditors has been filed at the Bills of Sale Office, under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1867. Some of these deeds are for the purpose of carrying out compositions with creditors (and such are specified below), but the great majority of them are "assingnments" in the ordinary form, to a trustee or trustees, for the benefit of creditors. The Act referred to expressly provides that registration shall not give validity to any deed which is an act of bankruptey, and there is no provision in the Act making any of these arrangements binding upon dissenting creditors.

Horsfall, John, Streate Place, Bournemouth, surgeon. Trustee, John Gordon, jun, Leeds, chartered accountant. Dated January 24: filed January 30. Uuseeured liabilities, 1,4721. 19s. 9d.; estimated net assets 650L; creditors fully secured, 8,233l. 8s. 4d. The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	8.	d.
Allen, J., Bournemouth	20	5	6
Brown, Carson & Co., Leeds	50	0	0
Burleston, -, Bournemouth	20	18	5.
Burton,, Bournemouth	12	0	0
Collius, -, Bournemonth	13	2	3
Eddison, Dr., Leeds	220	0	0
Haydon, -, Bournemouth	79	13	5.
Hill Brothers, London	109	0	0
Lawson, A. S., Leeds	220	0	0
London Amicable Assurance Co., London	364	8	9
Marsh, Jones & Cribb, Leeds	84	0	0
Petty, -, Bournemouth	12	0	0
Quadrant, -, Bournemouth	13	0	0
Tillotson,, Leeds	11	0	0
Walden, -, Bournemonth	25	0	0
Williamson, -, Bournemouth	25	0	0
Wiltshire & Dorset Bank, Bournemouth	90	0	0
Wood & Sons, York	17	0	2

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

COUNCIL MEETING.

A WALL separates our reporter from the council-chamber during the period of waiting, so that if subscribers to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST were very anxious to know what the laughter and occasional cheers mean which are heard in the chamber, he would have to decline to supply the information, and put on as wise a look as was possible in the circumstances. Enough for him the public laugh which is always a sure thing at the February meeting, and to which there was no exception on Wednesday. The occasion for this is

THE ANNUAL BALLOT

for the retirement of seven of the mcmbers of Couneil who were elected last May. When Mr. Carteighe got the neatly-made little brown bag containing the ivory balls, he lost no time in getting at the luckless seven. No. 8 was the first ball. That was Mr. Martin, of Newcastle, and the laugh began. "No. 1" was drawn amidst "Oh, ohs," for it sealed the lot-holder's fate: Mr. Carteighe was first on the list. "No. 2" next, and Mr. Greenish came in to hear that he must appeal to his constituents in May. The merriment began to subside. Nos. 10 (Mr. Newsholme), 14 (Mr. Warren), and 4 (Mr. Hampson), were drawn in silence. It seemed a serious ballot for Londoners. "Four of them gone," said someone. "And just one more to come," added the Secretary. As luck would have it, this also was a Londoner—viz., "No. 6, Mr. Hills." The seven who remained in the bag were Messrs. Grose (Swansea), Harrison (Sunderland), Johnston (Aberdeen), Martindale (London), Richardson (Leieester), Schacht (Clifton), and Storrar (Kirkealdy). Those who retire in May include the first-named and Messrs. Abraham, Allen, Atkins, Bottle, Cross, Leigh, and Southall: With a sigh of relief from those who knew the worst, the Council turned to business.

ELECTIONS, &C.,

stood next on the agenda. There were also some restorations to the Society, and grants of two pharmaceutical ehemist diplomas. Mr. Walter E. Heath, of Lodge Road, Birmingham, paid his guinea, and had his name restored to the register of ehemists and druggists.

The Registrar's report followed. It showed the

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STRENGTH OF THE SOCIETY

ro	be:—				
			1892 as	compared v	with 1891
	Life members and associate	S.,	 242	>>	188
	Ph.C. members		 1,421	21	1,463
	C. & D. members		 603	27	568
	Associates in business		 1,443	**	1,340
_(Associates not in business		 1,019	,,	1,030
	Students		 797	**	937
			5,525		5,526

For the first time life associates appear on the list (that is, those who have compounded annual subscriptions by one payment of 10l. 10s.).

THE REGISTERS OF PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS AND CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Additions du	ring 1892:-								
Number of	persons who	have p	oassed	the—					
Modified	examination								2
Minor	"								358
Major	"			,			• •	63*	
Number of	persons restor	ed to	the reg	gister o	on pay	ment c	f a fin	е	15
Placed on	the register	by vi	irtne o	of resto	ration	to me	embers	hip:	
	entical chemi:								1
	persons regis					e regis	tration	ı-fee,	
having b	een in busines	s befo	re Ang	gust 1,	1868				2
Decrease of	f numbers on 1	registe	er	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	138
								-	510
									210

^{*} These, having already been included in the number who passed the Minor, do not increase the numbers ou the Register.

Erasures during the year:— Deaths	g two
registered letters, to which no answer has been given	230
	516
Yearshaw of allows 11 7 2 1 1	
Number of pharmaceutical chemists on the register,	
December 31, 1892	2,205
Number of chemists and druggists	12,315
	14,520

THE EXAMINATIONS.

For the Preliminary 1,363 candidates were examined during the year, and 638, or 46.81 per cent., passed. The number of certificates accepted in licu of the Preliminary was 102, so that the number added to the register during the year was 740.

For the Modified 3 candidates have been examined, and 2 passed.

For the Minor 578 candidates were examined in London, and 208, or 36 per eent., passed. In Edinburgh 293 eandidates were examined, and 150, or 51.2 per cent., passed.

For the Major there were 126 candidates in London, and

For the Major there were 126 candidates in London, and 55, or 43 66 per cent., passed; while in Edinburgh 14 were examined, and 8, or 57 15 per cent., passed.

The PRESIDENT put a motion to enter the report in the minutes, and that it should be published. He asked if there were any comments to be offered on it, and, after a pause, there being none, the motion was carried.

FINANCE

The SECRETARY submitted the report of the Finance Committee, which showed a balance on the General Fund account of 7481. 15s. 2d., on the Benevolent Fund account 3671. 8s. 6d., on the Donation account 9l. 7s. 6d., and on the Orphan Fund account 42l. 19s. 10d. Payments of 1.064l. 0s. 7d. from the General Fund and of 50l. from the Benevolent Fund were recommended. It was further reported that the former account stood thus on January 31:—

					£	s.	a.
Balance on December					 2,280	2	7
Received during Janu	ary						
Penalties and cost	ts				 124	0	4
Ground-rents					 94	3	5
Subscriptions	٠.				 383	9	11
Examination-fees				6.4	 73	10	0
Dividends		••	• •		 6	1	1
					2,961	7	4

From this had been deducted payments during January, leaving a balance as stated above. The Benevolent Fund showed the following items:—

T. 1			£ s. d.
Balance December 31			672 15 5
Received during January :-			
Dividends			33 6 9
Subscriptions and ground-rents			214 17 10
			1.001 0 0
Poid to appoint a to a literate			1,021 0 0
Paid to annuitants and in grants	• •	• •	653 11 6
			367 8 6

During the month the Orphan Fund had received 5*l*. 5*s*. in subscriptions and 3*l*. as a dividend; 1,150*l*. of this fund had been invested in Consols. Recommendations for the usual monthly payments were made. The financial statement of the North British Branch had been received and approved.

The PRESIDENT briefly commented upon this report in moving its adoption, but the only items which require reporting are the facts that during the month 555*l*. was spent in paying annuitants, which he thought a very creditable sum, and that those who had subscribed to the Orphan Fund had also subscribed with their usual liberality to the Benevolent Fund.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

In committee the Secretary read the report of the Benevolent Fund Committee, which showed that four eases

had been considered. Three obtained grants of 10l. each, and one a grant of 15l.

It was also reported that Elizabeth Johnson Stevens, aged 82, had died at Liehfield. She had been an annuitant since 1868.

Mr. Cross (Viee-President), in moving the adoption of the report, said it was notable that all the applicants were widows, and two of them had been recently bereaved.

The PRESIDENT said he had just had a letter handed to him in which a gentleman, in sending his 5s. subscription to the fund, said, "This is my subscription of 1d. a week and 8d. over for a Christmas-box." (Laughter.) That showed, added the President, what a penny a week amounts to—(hear, hear)—and it is that sort of thing we desire to encourage.

HOUSE REPORT.

Amongst other items the LIBRARIAN reported that during 1892 7,384 persons had attended the library—5,841 of them during the day, and 1,543 at night. He had circulated 2,445 books—1,289 of them in London, and 1,156 to the country. The Curator and Professors also reported.

A USEFUL REFERENCE.

The PRESIDENT reported that the Registrar of Trade-marks had been in communication with him regarding some marks that were applied for for medicinal compounds, and he (Mr. Carteighe) had looked into the matter and found that in former times they were in common use, and had so informed the Registrar. He had since been informed that the marks were refused registration. It was thus of advantage to pharmacy and the Patent Office that references of this kind should be made. (Hear, hear.)

TOWER HAMLETS DIVISION.

Mr. Cornelius E. Garman, 278 Roman Road, Old Ford, E., was appointed secretary for this division of London. The Presenent said this was a very populous district, and they had found that association with their brethren in the Eastend of London was very beneficial to them in many ways.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

The PRESIDENT said that in eonsequence of the recent discussion regarding the Preliminary examination he had been in communication with the College of Preceptors, who recommended that the regulations should be amended to read:—

Arithmetic:—Numeration. The first four rales, simple and compound, Reduction. Vulgar and decimal fractions. Simple and compound proporportion. British and metrical systems of weights and measures. Percentages and stocks.

The amendment had received the approval of the Board of Examiners, and it was now for the Council to pass it. The new regulation would come into force in three months, but it did not materially alter the examination.

Mr. STORRAR said it was a pity the regulation had not been put in the new Calendar.

The PRESIDENT said, in reply to Mr. Johnston, that it would come into force at the April examination.

The regulation as amended was agreed to.

The Secretary reported the results of the January Preliminary as given below. As to the Scotch examinations he said that two Majors were examined, and they passed; while there were 86 Minors, 49 of whom passed and 37 failed.

Mr. T. H. Lea, Lee, or Leigh (we don't know which) applied to the Board of Examiners to be registered as an apprentiee on the strength of a certificate from the Society of Science, Letters, and Arts, but the Board of Examiners did not think that that was an examining body which should be recognised. Mr. L——, however, pressed the matter, as it is the Council which has the decision of such matters. Accordingly, with due formality, the Council drafted a letter of disappointment to the applicant.

We ought to add that the following members, in addition to the President and Vice-President, attended the meeting—viz., Messrs. Atkins, Bottle, Greenish, Grose, Hampson, Harrison, Hills, Johnston, Leigh, Martin, Martindale, Newsholme, Riehardson, Sehacht, Southall, Storrar, and Warren. Our reporter left them at "General Purposes."

FIRST EXAMINATION.

WE have received from the Registrar of the Pharmaeeutical Society of Great Britain the following list of eandidates who were successful at the First Examination, held on January 10. Three hundred and forty-one eandidates presented themselves for examination, of whom 174 had failed, and 167 passed:—

Aivey, George Patterson, Birmingham

Andress, Richard, Bridport Anquetil, Christian Edouard, London

Armitage, William Tyrrel, Huddersfield

Avery, Edward John, London Barge, Francis John, Plymouth Barker, William Edward, Bowness Barrett, Henry William, Poplar Barron, Thomas, Edinburgh Bell, John Goodfellow, Whitehaven Bennett, Bernard Callender, Glas-

gow Bettis, William Henry, Otley Biddle, Frank Herbert, Birmingham

Bignell, John Henry, Towcester Blackley, Muir, Edinburgh Brisby, Thomas Edmund, Pickering Browell, Johu James, Sheffield Brown, William, Sanquhar Brown, William George, Aboyne Burgoyne, Thomas Lang, Totnes Burton, John James, Bridgnorth Butler, Albert Edward, Salford Clarke, Henry Pitman, London Clouting, John Mackenzie, Cam-

bridge Coates, Robert Barnard, Norwich Collins, John Nicol, Keith Connor, Thomas Haigh, Doncaster Corcoran, James, Loughborough Couch, William, Chichester Crabbe, Victor William, Aberdeen Cussons, Alexander Tom, Swinton Davies, John, Treherbert Davies, Sidney Edward, Braintree Davis, Theophilus Morgan, London] Dennis, William, Jarrow Dickiuson, Joseph, Workington Doig, William, Dundee Dougall, Thomas, Conway Dowell, James, Stirling Downar, Frederick William, Bulwell Drakes, George, Lincoln Dutson, Robert Thomas, Chepstow Edmunds, David, Llanelly Emsley, Robert Burns, Southport Exon, Frank H., Birmingham Falconer, Campbell, Barrow-in-Fur-

Faull, Arthur, Shipley
Fawcett, Harry Rowland, Retford
Fenner, Edgar Alf. Lewdell, Shoreham

Field, George Roger, West Bromwich

Findlay, Alexander, Cullen Fisher, George Henry, Blackpool Flemons, Horace Ebenezer, Northampton

French, George Walker, Coventry Froggatt, Harry Joseph; Nottingham

Gammon, Anthony Thomas, St. Leonards T. Davison,

Reading
Gili, Gerardo, London
Gilmour, John, Dunfermline
Gordon, William Henry, Banff

Gorst, William, Warringtou Gouldbourn, John Banks, Shrewsbury Gow, Andrew, Dunfermline Gowing, Ernest Frederic, Colchester

Gray, Thomas Edmondstone, Brechin Griffiths, William Henry, Widnes

Hadfield, James Henry, Hyde Halstead, Joseph Ernest, Burnley Harper, John, Bury Harris, John, Torquay Hawks, Henry Thomas, Forest

Gate
Haynes, Arthur Herbert, Alford
Hewlett, Sydenham Arthur, Weston-

super-Mare
Hill, Ernest William, Cardiff
Hill, Joseph Edwd. Baines, Gains-

borough Hirst, Edward, Savile Town Hodgson, John Edward, Scorton Hole, William Westcott, Chelten-

ham Holton, John Charles, Grimesthorpe

Houseman, Alfred Howard, Andover Hunter, William Wight, Earlston Inch, Jedediah Paul, Harrowbarrow Jackson, Sidney, Wetherby Jones, Alfred Lionel, Rhyl Jones, John, Maida Vale Jones, John Ellis, Penycae

Jones, John Ellis, Penycae Jones, William Luther, Menai Bridge Jndge, Percy Procter, Newark-ou-

Trent Kaneen, Charles Cubbon, Douglas

(I.M.)
Kent. Arthur Edwin, Middleton

Kermath, Jessie Smith, St. Audrews Law, George Colcs, Wells Leese, Benjamin Edward, Silverdale Lloyd, Augustus Evan, Trefnant Long, Henry Darwood, Norwich Longley, Reginald Walter, Leeds MacIntosh, John, Pitlochry McKinnell, Donald Forrest, Northampton

McLean, Moltke, Kinghorn McPherson, Thomas, Forfar Martin, Hubert Joseph, Winchcombe

Matson, Joseph, Stockton-on-Tees Maudelson, Samuel Cohen, Londou Melling, John David, Parbold Mennie, Donald, Golspie Miller, Alexander David, Kirkealdy Moore, Robert Foster, Cambridge Moore, William Arthur, Manning-

ham Morton, Agnes Lilian, Southampton

Monsley, Fred., Dresden
Munday, Edgar Frederick, London
Nicholls, Thomas Lawrence,

Epping
Page, Harry, Southwark
Palmer, Ralph, Bedford
Parsons, Harold James, Excter
Peacock, Paul Tennent, Burnley
Pearl, Percy Joseph, Bury St.
Edmunds

Picken, Henry Fulford, Totton Pilkington, William, Leith Pratt, John William, Glossop Proctor, William Stanley, London Reade, George Paley, London Victor

Wardman,

Richardson,

Harrogate Ritchie, Frederick, London Roberts, John Theodore, Bracknell Robertson, Alex. Longmuir, Macduff Round, William Hopkins, Oldbury Sampson, John William, Heckington Scott, Thomas, Edinburgh Shuttlewood. William Ernest, London Simpson, Thomas, Motherwell Skinner, William, Exeter Smith, Ernest, Bournemouth Smith, Ernest Hartmann, Gosport Smith, Harold, Birmingham Smithson, George William, Whitby Softley, Walter Charles, Norwich Spinks, Louis Leopold, Liverpool Spooner, William Callaghan, Lon-Stephenson, John Fred., Alford Stevenson, Thomas, Bolton Stokes, Charles Albert, Bristol Strother, Alfred Emmerson, Newcastle-on-Tyne Suddaby, J. Edwd. Stephenson, Hull Swaffield, Percy Edward, Wareham Swinburne, John, Whitehaven

Thompson, Edward. Middlesborough Thompson, Harry, Ferryhill Thompson, John Robert, Edinburgh Thompson, Laurence Noel, Edinburgh Tom'inson, Sidney James, Chelms-Townsend, William Alfred, Bristol Tully, James Turnbull, Kelso Turner, John Hy. Wm. Rich, Rotherham Valentine, William Herbert, Bridgnorth Wain, Percy Lisson, Longton Waite, Herbert St. John, Keith Walker, Thomas, Seaham Harbour Wathes, Arthur, Birmingham Webb, Frederick, Swinbrook West, Frederick Marshall, Stretford Whaley, Edwin Archer, Newcastleon-Tyne Wheeler, Harry William, London Williams, William Thomas, Llanidloes

Wilson, Arthur William, Lincoln Wootton, Frederic, Thirsk

Wray, Albert Theodore, Liverpool

Trade Notes.

Messrs. Brummerstaedt & Lüders have commenced business at 60 Mark Lane, E.C., as drug and chemical merchants.

The makers of "Rising Sun" stove-polish state that during the year 1892 they sold the equivalent of 317,120 gross of 1d. packets.

Messrs. Thomas Tyrer & Co., of Sterling Chemical-works, E., are issuing a new price-list of their manufactures. It is set up in large clear type, and seems to be much more comprehensive than the old list.

Messrs. Fuerst Brothers, of 17 Philpot Lane, E.C., have had a circular printed explaining the use of salicylic acid in the preservation of fruit-juices, jams, &c., a copy of which, we understand, they will forward to any chemist who may care to have it.

THE enlargement of Messrs. Hewletts' steam laboratory, including the new engine, and mechanical stirrers for steam pans, the oscillating, percolators, the entire outfitting of the new bottle-washing department, and the hydraulic tincture-press, with box with portable front, were made by Mr. Andrew Ohlson, 85 New Road, Whitechapel, E.

Re The Dee Oil Company (Limited).—We published a paragraph on January 7, based on a report issued by the official liquidator of this company, stating that "the debenture-holders (for whom the business is being carried on) have a claim on the whole of the assets, and that there is, practically, no possibility of the realisation proving sufficient to pay any dividend to the ordinary creditors." It has been pointed out to us that this paragraph may be misunderstood. To prevent this we may state that the creditors referred to are those of the old concern (before the company went into liquidation), and are not those of the business as it is now being carried on in the interests of the debenture-holders. We are authorised to add that there is no intention of closing the concern—which is being carried on profitably—or of realising it, except as a going concern.

Messrs. Stephen Smith & Co., of Bow, E., are putting on the market an orange-quinine wine in wine-quart bottles. It is made according to the British Pharmacopœia, and they have sent us a sample, which we have examined critically. The orange-wine from which the preparation is made is of a pale-brown colour, good orange odour, and contains 7 per cent. of soluble matter other than quinine. This is mainly sugar. Its alcoholic strength we find to be equal to 25 per cent. proof spirit, or 11.8 per cent. by weight of alcohol, so

that it is of the higher standard recognised by the Pharmacopoeia. The alkaloidal value of the wine is also satisfactory. Three ounces of it yielded 2·3 grains of ether-soluble alkaloid, equal to 2·7 grains of sulphate-of-quinine, and allowing for experimental loss and the usual cinchonidine content (not extractable by ether) it will be seen that the wine has obtained not only the pharmacopoeial quantum, but that it has lost little of it by tannic precipitation. The wine is sent out in the quart bottles at a price which leaves the proverbial druggists' profit.

Personalities.

Mr. W. B. Bright, chemist, Bath, has been placed on the Commission of Peace of that city by the Lord Chancellor.

Professor Emerson Reynolds is to be chairman of the Chemical Section of the British Association at Nottingham.

Mr. J. J. Attwood, an Oxford Street dentist, who is a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, has had his diploma withdrawn by the College because he advertises.

Mr. J. ROUTLY, chemist, Eastbourne, asks us to warn employers not to engage any assistant with a reference purporting to have been written by him, without first ascertaining whether the document be a genuine one. Someone has presented such a letter lately to several firms, which has been stolen from another gentleman.

PROFESSOR SIR DOUGLAS MACLAGAN, who attends the Pharmaceutical Examinations in Edinburgh on behalf of the Privy Council, is one of the best-known of the older inhabitants of the Scottish capital. Although now an octogenarian, the professor looks hale and active. His carriage is rather frail, and his steps are slightly shaky, but he is possessed of great vitality, and refuses to be classed among old men, says the Scottish Leader. Sir Douglas is a native of Ayr, and received his education at the Edinburgh High School. His literary and scientific training he owes to the University in which he has now for over thirty years filled the chair of medical jurisprudence. For eighteen years before he had been lecturer on materia medica in the Extra-Mural School of Medicine, and during a period of half a century he has been consulted by the Crown authorities in medico-legal cases, and especially in those instances in which poisoning matters are in question. He has been President of the Royal College of Surgeons and of the Royal College of Physicians. The professor is Surgeon-Major of the Queen's Edinburgh Volunteer Brigade, and of the Queen's Bodyguard for Scotland (Royal Archers).

DEATHS.

ALLEN.—At Fladbury, Francis Allen, chemist and druggist, of Pershore, Worcester.

Birss.—On January 29, at Huddlefield House, Woodside, Robert Birss, chemist and druggist of Aberdeen. Aged 62.

BORTHWICK.—At ^o Rosebank, Kincardine-on-Forth, on January 29, Richard Borthwick, chemist and druggist, late of Alloa.

LAVERS.—On January 23, Mr. Thomas Howard Lavers, pharmaceutical chemist, of 12 Belmont Hill, Lee, near Lewisham. Aged 81. The late Mr. Lavers went to Lewisham in 1836, and for many years carried on business as a chemist at 190 High Street, and subsequently at Montpelier Vale, Blackheath. In 1857 Mr. Lavers commenced his public life in the parish, in that year being appointed one of the overseers. Since then he has served as parish churchwarden, and as a member of the Lewisham District Board of Works, Burial Board, Vestry, Board of Charity Trustees, and Local Guardians. He was a member of the Rochester Diocesan Conference, and a staunch Conservative. The deceased gentleman, who five years ago celebrated his golden wedding, leaves a widow, four sons; and two daughters, one of whom is the wife of Professor Armstrong, hon, sec. of the Chemical Society.

The Winter Session.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

THURSDAY, January 26, was devoted to the reading of short papers by members at the Chemists' Assistants' Association. Foremost among these was one on the much-vexed question of

DISTILLED WATER.

By C. E. Sage.

The author drew attention to the necessity of careful storage of distilled water. He had found that impurities were generally contracted after the water left the receiver. Hence, if the water be carefully and cleanly stored, most of the contamination would be avoided. Impurities found in the water when taken from the receiver ought only to consist of small quantities of dissolved gases, due either to collecting the water too soon or to absorption from the atmosphere. Those collected subsequently might be divided into (a) soluble organic and inorganic matter, (B) insoluble matter. The soluble matter usually met with consisted of ammonia or acid vapours, organic matter, salts of the alkalies, alkaline earths, and heavy metals. The insoluble matter he had met with consisted of straw, pieces of wood and cork, cotton-fibres, sand, and ferric oxide. The vessels the water was stored in might occasion some contamination. Usually glass carboys or earthenware vessels were used. The carglass carboys or earthenware vessels were used. boys were unsatisfactory, for one could not see if they were clean, and the necks were of such a construction that it was necessary to close them with bungs, generally of very common cork, broken particles of which sometimes dropped into the water. Neither did they always fit well enough to prevent the entrance of foreign bodies. The same objections obtained in the case of stone jars, and, in addition, the solubility of the lining of the jar was much greater than that of glass. Traces of lead were often found in water stored in these earthenware vessels. For cleanliness stoppered Winchester quarts were the best, but the expense of delivery was great, especially in these days of "increased railway rates." It might be well to mention that ordinary hard water was a frequeut admixture with distilled water; hence the presence of lime salts: recently he had had a sample which showed four degrees of hardness. The pharmacist's store of distilled water was often consigned to a cellar or warehouse of doubtful cleanliness, and left to the tender mercy of the shop-boy. with whom leaving the bung out was a matter of small importance. Many pharmacists filter their distilled water, often through charcoal, which needed no comment. Dirty measures and funnels were to be carefully avoided, especially metal ones. Wiping out these vessels with very downy cloths often left hairs in the interior, which, after remaining in the water for a short time, became centres of fungoid growth. Another source of contamination was the practice of filling up bottles when dispensing direct from the aqua dest. bottle. In mixtures containing ammonia this was very noticeable-to such an extent that a glass rod dipped in hydrochloric acid and placed in the mouth of the distilled-water bottle would fume distinctly. method of dispensing distilled water was to keep it in a large glass vessel with a tap and air-holes. Oil had been noticed by some observers; probably this was derived from the red-lead used in making the joints of the pipes used for condensing. Much distilled water used in commerce was merely engine-waste or condensed steam from the boiler used to heat the copper pans of the laboratory. This was surely unfit for use. The time would come, he hoped, when every pharmacist would distil his own water; for then with ordinary care he could absolutely rely on its purity. He would refer to the argument, often put forward, that distilled water was not pure if it rendered solution of subacetate of lead more than cloudy. He did not regard the presence of ${\rm CO_2}$ as an impurity in distilled water at all. The fact of having to pay a licence for a still deterred most chemists from distilling their own water, and if they had one only it would be used for all purposes, which would inevitably contaminate the water. The practice of using sulphuric acid in a continuous still seemed a very reprehensible one, for it liberated

other acids which were present in the distillate as impurities. The use of an alkaline solution of permanganate of potassium was the most satisfactory method of obtaining a pure distillate. This removed all combined ammonia, and pure water passed over. The Pharmacopæia method of obtaining distilled water might be advantageously altered, and further tests added. He would suggest the following:—

Take of water any convenient quantity, and add to it an alkaline solution of permanganate of potassium; place in a copper still and connect with a block-tin worm; reject the distillate until it ceases to give any reaction with Nessler's reagent; then distil three-fourths of the quantity taken, and preserve in stoppered bottles free from lead.

He would advocate the addition of a test for iron, and also the permanganate test of the United States Pharmacopœia. In testing for nitrites the addition of a drop of acid was necessary. Nessler's reagent should give no yellow coloration, for free ammonia ought to be absent in fresh distilled water. He considered that the impurities generally found could be avoided with ordinary care, and therefore should be.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. N. A. Jowett, considered that the quality of the distilled water a pharmacist turned out might be taken as a good criterion of his general habits of cleanliness and accuracy. In the North of England nearly all the distilled water was engine-waste. A test for nitrites that Mr. Sage had not mentioned was the addition of a solution of pyrogallic acid in sulphuric acid, which turned brown with nitrous acid.

Mr. E. J. Parry said he must totally disagree with Mr. Sage on several important points. First, Mr. Sage's division of his impurities was not fair. All the stress was laid on after-contamination. His experience had certainly been the reverse of Mr. Sage's. Almost the whole of the soluble organic impurities found in distilled water were found in the receiver when it first entered it. Ammonia, too, was usually not an after-contamination. His experience of this was based on fresh samples all in stoppered Winchesters direct from the maker. Mr. Sage could hardly be aware of the impracticability of using an alkaline solution of permanganate of potassium and rejecting the distillate until it gave no reaction with Nessler's solution; for even in the case of ordinary London tap-water, in the winter especially, it was necessary to distil two-thirds or even three-quarters of the water before it gave no reaction with Nessler's reagent. The best method for preparing water almost entirely free from organic matter and perfectly free from ammonia was to distil from permanganate of potassium acidulated with a little sulphuric acid. Metallic contaminations were very often due to the condensing-pipes, sometimes to storage. With reference to Mr. Jowett's remarks on nitrites, he regarded the use of meta-di-amido-benzene as the most delicate and correct for determining nitrous acids.

Mr. Sage agreed with Mr. Parry that the chief contaminations of distilled water were not due to storage. He had received samples of water which contained impurities of such a character that they could not have been derived from storage.

Mr. Robbins said the practice of priming boilers with anti-incrustators caused much of the impurity in distilled water, especially the sodium salts.

Mr. MITCHELL said the water of Loch Katrine was so pure that Glasgow chemists were sending it out in preference to ordinary distilled water.

Mr. Rogers thought all pharmacists should, if possible, distil their own water. He considered that in general the commercial article was very good in quality. The tests for its purity in the B.P., he thought, were quite sufficient, for they were not supposed to be dealing with engine-waste. He agreed with Mr. Sage that most of the impurities were due to after-contamination.

Mr. SAGE, in reply, said that perhaps the non-payment for distilled water by chemists was the cause of its inferior quality in some cases. He still maintained that the use of alkaline permanganate was the best method of preparing pure water, and acid ought not to be used. Boiler-primings, too, he considered were absolutely fatal to anything like a good distilled water.

Short notes were also read by Mr. DONALD MITCHELL on "Mel Boracis," and by Mr. N. A. JOWETT on "Melting-points."

BRIGHTON JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACY.

ON Wednesday, January 25—the President, Mr. A. E. Colman, in the chair—Mr. A. T. Jeeves contributed a paper on the "Ethics of Pharmacy," in which he endeavoured to show that the only way to raise the standing of the pharmacist was by regarding dispensing as an art which demands the highest principles and the most skilful attention for its successful execution. A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and Mr. Jeeves.

EDINBURGH CHEMISTS', ASSISTANTS', AND APPRENTICES' ASSOCIATION.

THE sixth meeting of the fifteenth session was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on January 25, at 9.15 P.M.—Mr. W. B. Cowie, President, in the chair. Mr. WILLIAM DUN-CAN, ex-President, delivered a lecture on "Vegetable Histology and the Life of a Plant." The lecture was admirably illustrated by a series of lantern-slides.

At the request of the Association Mr. J. Laidlaw Ewing has consented to give a lecture, with lantern-views, on "A Glimpse of Italy" in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, South St. Andrew Street, on Wednesday, February 22, at 9 P.M.

Legal Reports.

A CHEMIST'S CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

In the Queen's Bench Division at the Law Courts, on Saturday the case of Pattinson v. Midland Railway Company was heard by Mr. Justice Mathew and a special jury.

Mr. J. D. Crawford and Mr. W. R. Knipple were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Bucknill, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Noble repre-

sented the railway company.

Mr. Crawford, in opening the case, explained that the claim was for compensation for injuries sustained by the plaintiff owing to the negligence, as it was alleged, of the defendant's servants. Mr. Richard John Pattinson was a dispensing chemist living at Highgate, and held a Midland third-class season ticket between King's Cross and Crouch Hill. On January 12, 1891, he went to King's Cross underground station to catch the train for Crouch Hill. It was late, and whilst waiting on the platform he met a friend (Mr. Birch) and they remained together until they saw the train coming in, when they walked towards it to meet it. About two or three carriages had passed them, when suddenly the door of one compartment flew open and struck Mr. Pattinson on his left cheek causing him very serious injuries. The blow had left a permanent scar on his face, and it would be a disfigurement for the rest of his life. The company, he understood, would say the accident was caused by people over whom they had no control. He thought he would able to satisfy the jury that the train belonged to the Midland Railway Company, and was in charge of a Midland guard.

Mr. Pattinson gave evidence in support of his claim.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bucknill, the plaintiff said he was aware that passengers were in the habit of getting out of trains before they stopped. He did not tell the inspector after the accident had occurred that the door had been opened by a passenger.

Is it your custom to walk so near an incoming train that you may be within the range of a person who may open the door before it stops?—No, it is not my custom.

Of course there would be danger in that ?—Of course there

Why, then, did you take up a position you knew to be dangerous?—Simply because I was walking towards my train. I did not know I was so near as it turned out to be.

Did you not tell the inspector that the door was opened by

a passenger ?—I did not.

Do you suggest this door flew open by itself ?—I cannot tell how it came open, but I should imagine it had been improperly closed at the previous station.

Mr. Thomas Birch said he went with the plaintiff to the inspector's room, but was not there all the time, as, feeling ill, he went to get some brandy. He looked into the carriage and saw no one was there.

Mr. Bucknill pointed out there was a suggestion that the platform at the station was not wide enough or something of that kind, but there was plenty of room for passengers to keep out of range of the doors. The King's Cross station did not belong to the Midland Company. They simply had running powers over that portion of the line. Mr. Pattinson's solicitor, who was his son, wrote after the accident, suggesting that it was one of the passengers who opened the door, and then the matter was allowed to sleep for a year and four months before this action was brought. It was not until April, 1892, that they summoned courage to issue the writ. His (Mr. Bucknill's) case was that all the probabilities went to show that Mr. Pattinson, jun., was right when he wrote that the door apparently had been opened by a passenger.

Evidence having been called,

Mr. Justice Mathew summed up. and in the result the jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

Judgment accordingly.

THE VETERINARY SURGEONS ACT.

AT Bromley (Kent) Police Court on Monday, Edwin Ford, of Foot's Cray, was summoned for a breach of section 17 of the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1881. Mr. G. Thatcher appeared for the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and said the offence complained of was that the defendant had a board exhibited over his shop-door upon which were the words, "E. Ford, R.S.S. Diseases of the feet attended." This, Mr. Thatcher held, according to the decision of "The Royal College of Surgeons v. Robinson" was contrary to section 17 of the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1881. Henry Francis Wedlake proved seeing the board in question, and defendant pleaded ignorance of the law. The Bench said, as the case was not pressed, defendant would be fined 10s. and 11s. costs

A MEDICINE-STAMP CASE COMPROMISED.

AT Margate Police Court on January 25, Mr. Herbert Ray, chemist and druggist, 3 Cecil Square, Margate, was summoned on the information of Henry Fincher, officer of Inland Revenue, for having, on October 31, 1892, uttered, vended, and exposed for sale a certain "Liver Tonic" liable to medicine-stamp duty, but not duly stamped. Defendant was also similarly summoned in respect of a preparation known as "Ray's Corn-cure." On the case being called, Mr. Skinner, supervisor of Excise, Canterbury, said he would withdraw the information, as the matter had been compromised by Mr. Ray paying the Commissioner of Inland Revenue 2l. Mr. French (deputy justices' clerk): You wish to withdraw the summons by the permission of the Bench? Mr. Skinner: It is in the power of the Commissioners to arrange these matters by compromise. The summonses were accordingly dismissed.

HARNESS'S ELECTROPATHIC APPLIANCES.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Monday, the case of the Medical Battery Company v. Alabaster and others came before Mr. Justice Day and Mr. Justice Collins, sitting as a Divisional Court. This was plaintiffs' appeal from an order of the Judge at Chambers refusing to order that a point of law which had arisen should be tried before the action. Sir E. Clarke, Q.C., and Mr. Germaine were counsel for plaintiffs in support of the appeal; Mr. Bankes for defendants opposed.

Sir E. Clarke said the action was brought by the Medical Battery Company against the defendants, who were the publishers of a paper called the *Electrical Review*, to recover damages for alleged libel. The Company had an institution, over which Mr. Harness presided, for the treatment and cure of diseases by electricity, and magnetic and galvanic appliances. The defendants had very seriously attacked the company in their newspaper. In an article published in July they had said the business carried on by the plaintiffs was one of the greatest cases of misrepresentation of the present day, and that the treatment of the plaintiffs was not only useless but contrary to known and accepted rules of medical treatment. The plaintiffs had brought an action for libel and claimed an injunction. In defence, the defendants pleaded privilege and justification, and then they submitted as a matter of law that the statement of claim disclosed no cause of action, because the plaintiffs' company had set out no special damage. That was the question which he (the learned counsel) submitted ought to be decided at once.

Mr. Justice Day said he could not see why that point

should not be decided first.

Mr. Bankes opposed the appeal. The plaintiffs, being a corporation, could not bring actions exactly like an individual. If it were found that these articles were not libels on the plaintiffs, but merely attacks upon goods sold by them, they could bring an action like an individual if they showed special damage. The plaintiffs had shown no special What he meant to say in the pleading was that the defendants meant nothing that was actionable unless special damage was pleaded.

Mr. Justice Day: Then you had better amend your plead-

ings and say that.

Mr. Bankes asked leave to amend the defence.

Mr. Justice Day granted leave to defendants to amend the pleading, and ordered the costs of this appeal to be plaintiffs' in any event.

HOLLOWAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE hearing of the case of the Haufstaengl Art Company v. Holloway, reported in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST last week, was resumed before Mr. Justice Charles, sitting at the Law Courts, on Monday. The action, it will be remembered, was for an injunction and damages in reference to an alleged infringement on the part of Messrs. Holloway of the picture known as "The Guardian Angel," which the defendants have been using for advertising purposes. At the conclusion of somewhat lengthy arguments upon the construction of the Copyright Acts, his Lordship reserved judgment.

RESIN OF SCAMMONY INSTEAD OF VIRGIN SCAMMONY.

In the Glasgow Sheriff Court on Monday, January 30, the sanitary authorities of the city had two local chemists before Sheriff Birnie, charged with infringements of the Sale of Food

and Drugs Act.

John Falconer Murrison, surgeon and chemist, 135 London Street, was charged with having on Wednesday, December 14, sold to Inspectors Inglis and Murray, of the Sanitary Department, twelve powders containing calomcl and pulv. scammon. virg., which were not according to prescription, the analysis showing that the powders contained 25 per cent. of extraneous starch.

Respondent pleaded guilty, and on his behalf

Mr. J. Locke Anderson, writer, stated that the doctor's shop was at 135 London Street. He had a shopman and an assistant, and everything was done with the greatest care. His shopman's house was connected with the establishment by telephone. The head shopman went out on the day in question for his meal, leaving the assistant in charge, and it was then the two inspectors came in. The medicine asked for was a slight drastic medicine, and a few pence was all that was involved. It was a simple mistake, and all that happened here was that the assistant, instead of giving virgin scammony, gave resin of scammony, which was the same article, only the virgin was pure and the other was not. When the assistant learned that the purchases were made by the sanitary inspectors he telephoned for the head shopman, who came round and offered to put the matter

right.

The respondent, in reply to the Sheriff, said the resin of scammony was milder than the virgin scammony.

Mr. John Lindsay (who prosecuted): Yes; but it is also much cheaper.

The Sheriff: That is where it comes in when you sell 200 powders.

Mr. Lindsay: As a matter of fact, there should be no starch in either. The explanation given by my friend about the mistake was only made when the shopman was informed that the purchasers were sanitary inspectors, and that they proposed to institute these proceedings.

Mr. Anderson: The head man offered to give the correct

Mr. Lindsay referred to a previous prosccution of the

same kind in 1890, and stated that the presiding Sheriff then made the remark that, although the complaint had been withdrawn, the prosecution had served a useful purpose in showing to the public the result of Professor Charteris's valuable discovery; and that the agent for the defence in that case had stated in court that the members of the trade in Glasgow desired, in the fullest degree, to avail themselves of that discovery.

Sheriff Birnie imposed upon Dr. Murrison a penalty of 21.

IMPURE SALICYLIC ACID.

AT the same Court, William Austin Ward, druggist, 31 Norfolk Street, was charged with having on the same date sold as pure twelve powders of salicylic acid which an analysis showed contained 8 per cent. of cresotic acid, which is extraneous to salicylic acid.

Respondent, being asked to plead, said: I plead guilty. I

gave it the same as I got it.

The Sheriff asked for an explanation of the nature of the

adulteration.

Mr. Fyfe, the chief sanitary inspector for the City, said there were two kinds of salicylic acid. One was the natural salicylic, and the other was a product from crude carbolic acid, and was sold considerably cheaper than the natural drug. In a previous case raised in the Glasgow court evidence was led showing that even $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of this cresotic acid was dangerous to health and life. Professor Charteris had given 1 grain of it to a rabbit, with a fatal result, and he was of opinion that it was dangerous to public health to sell this artificial salicylic powder with this proportion of cresotic acid in it. It was further explained that the poison could be eliminated by re-evaporation from the artificial salicylic, but at greater expense.

The Sheriff: What about the condition of the drug when

the respondent here got it? Mr. Fyfe: I have no doubt he sold it in the condition in

which he got it. The Sheriff: Is there no way by which he can have

redress? Mr. Fyfe thought he had a remedy against the wholesale

people.

Mr. Lindsay: Only if he has a guarantee. The Sheriff: That is my own impression.

Mr. Fyfe alluded to a previous prosecution of the same kind, and said Sheriff Balfour then remarked that it had served a very useful purpose in showing to the public that these powders had a poisonous ingredient in them.

Sheriff Birnie, addressing the respondent, asked where he

had purchased the drug.

Respondent: From the Glasgow Apothecaries' Company. The Sheriff: What did you ask for?

Respondent: Salicylic acid. It is a good many years since I had this before, and at that time there was only one kind of acid. Since then this new acid has been introduced to the trade.

The Sheriff: It is a great pity, because you have got yourself into a nasty position. I am sorry you have no claim against them in that case.

Respondent: I don't claim anything against them.

Mr. Lindsay stated that his expenses in connection with

the cases were 1l. 19s. 6d.

The Sheriff: The great thing in these cases is not the fine but the public exposure. I think that the practice of putting poisons in medicines should be stopped, and I hope that these prosecutions will put a stop to it. You must pay a fine of three guineas.

NOT A DEFINITE ORDER.

In the Westminster County Court, on January 26, Messrs. Hazell, Watson & Viney sought to recover from Mr. Rawlings for work alleged to have been done to the order of the defendant while he was the proprietor of the well-known mineral-water works carried on under his name. The plaintiffs' case was that in March, 1890, their traveller called upon the defendant with a view to getting an order for some showcards, and that after some negotiations it was arranged that a sample sketch should be prepared and submitted. The specimen was submitted, and the defendant then said he should want something larger than the one produced. It

was then agreed that a larger specimen should be prepared and engraved on stone in order that the full effect of the work should be brought out. The stones were prepared on the distinct understanding that an order would be given for a considerable number of showcards. Time went on, however, and as no definite order was forthcoming, application was made to the defendant asking him to carry out his engagement. He failed to do so, however, and when he was pressed for payment and threatened with an action, he said that he should defend any action which might be brought as he had sold his business to a company and was no longer liable for any debts.

For the defence Mr. Rawlings was called and absolutely denied ever having given any order to the plaintiffs to prepare lithographic stones or incur any expense. Whatever was done by the plaintiffs was done in the hope of getting an order, and had he (defendant) remained the proprietor of the business it was quite probable that he would have given

an order.

His Honour said he was quite satisfied that the plaintiffs did this work in the hope of getting an order, and that the defendant was not liable to pay for it. Judgment, therefore, would be for the defendant, with costs.

Bankruptcy Reports.

Re ROBERT HARDY, 23 Fenchurch Street, E.C., Chemist and Druggist.

This debtor attended before Mr. Registrar Hope for public examination on January 28, upon accounts showing total liabilities 2,945*l*. 11*s*. 10*d*. (unsecured, 2,300*l*. 1*s*. 7*d*.), and assets 621l. 19s. 11d.

Mr. H. Brougham attended as Official Receiver, and Mr. Sweetland appeared on behalf of the debtor, who was in an exceedingly bad state of health and unable to give evidence except in a whisper.

In reply to Mr. Brougham he stated that he commenced business as a chemist and druggist in August, 1878, at 42 Fenchurch Street, in partnership with a Mr. J. Jackson, their joint capital being 1,000*l*. The partnership was dissolved in June, 1880, witness paying his partner out and continuing the business by himself. He had since traded at various places, but had never had another partner.

Mr. Brougham drew the learned Registrar's attention to the fact that the debtor was not at all well and appeared to have great difficulty in answering the questions. There were some important matters to be inquired into, and he consequently suggested that the examination should be ad-

journed for a month or so.

His Honour thought the examination had better be proceeded with as far as possible at that sitting, and it could

then be adjourned if that were found necessary.

Further questioned by Mr. Brougham the debtor said that in June, 1888, he purchased a shop at 27 Great Tower Street, and in September last he sold it for 800l. Whilst carrying on that business he acquired in June, 1890, another shop at Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, which business he sold in August, 1891, for 7501. The business at 23 Fenchurch Street was started in June, 1888, by which date the lease of 42 Fenchurch Street had expired. At that time witness had a capital of 1,800l., and he had continued the business at 23 Fenchurch Street down to the failure.

Mr. Brougham attempted to ascertain what the debtor had done with the 8001. and 7501. received last August and September in respect of the Great Tower Street and Railway Place shops. The debtor said he only received 350l. in cash out of the 800l., and that was paid away in rent and for drugs. The money did not go through the banking account.

A few further questions were put to the debtor upon the subject, and eventually Mr. Brougham said he should have to apply for a cash account showing the receipts and payments during the later part of the debtor's trading.

Mr. George White, the trustee under the proceedings, said there were one or two questions of considerable importance that would require explanation. The debtor had sublet part of the premises, and, under some arrangement with the

Official Receiver, had been allowed to collect the rents up to Christmas last from the under-tenants. As trustee he would have to obtain an account of those receipts from the

Mr. Brougham said that made the cash account all the more necessary. He had ascertained that the debtor had received the whole of the sub-rents with one exception, and had, apparently, received a considerable sum of money. The drawings of the debtor since July appeared to be 800l., in addition to which there were sums of money of which no trace could be found. They had been trying to obtain the necessary information from the debtor, but it was a very difficult task owing to his bad state of health.

A discussion ensued upon the course to be adopted, and eventually his Honour decided to adjourn the examination sine die, in order that the debtor could apply for it to be reopened when he was well enough to give the required

information.

Re WILLIAM WHITAKER STENNETT, Regent Parade, Harrogate, Chemist and Druggist.

MR. GEORGE RENTON, trustee in this estate, has published his report. He says a first and final dividend of 7s. $0\frac{3}{4}d$. in the pound has been declared herein. The gross liabilities were returned by the debtor in his statement at 1,268l. 1s. 9d. They amounted to 1,404l. 1s. 1d., but after deducting contra accounts were reduced to 1,369l. 15s. 9d., upon which amount dividend has to be paid. The gross assets were returned at 591l. 1s. 11d., and realised 675l. 8s. $9\frac{1}{2}d$. Preferential claims were returned at 33l. 11s. 8d., but 54l. 15s. 4d. had been paid in respect thereof. The fixtures and stock-in-trade were estimated at 417l. 1s. 11d. and realised 500l., besides 17l. 14s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$, which was received in the shop during management. The book-debts, estimated at 60l., produced 60l. 5s.

Re Evans Cant, 4 Wallbutton Road, Brockley, Commercial Traveller.

On Tucsday, at the Greenwich Bankruptcy Court, the public examination of this debtor took place. The liabilities expected to rank are set down at 447l. 19s. 8d.; assets, 8l. In reply to Mr. J. Grant Gibson, Assistant Official Receiver, debtor said he had been a commercial traveller since 1884, doing business with the drug-trade. Prior to 1884 he was for four or five years with Messrs. Allen & Hanburys as bookkeeper, and, during the latter part of his engagement, he was in the receipt of 130*l*. a year. He was also caretaker to Messrs. Shillitoe, Old Jewry—a post worth, perhaps, 100l. a year. He left Allen & Hanburys on doctor's advice and not on account of any differences with the firm. In 1890 he was a dealer in medical bandages. He was well known to the Liverpool Linen Company and their representative, and gave them two references. He borrowed 1501. from Mr. Smith, to whom he had been assistant. When he found that his business was not paying he returned about 901. worth of goods to the Liverpool Linen Company. This business lasted about twelve months. He kept a debtor and creditor ledger in one book. He attributed this business not paying to the fact that the firm met with an accident with their machinery, then their bleacher was scalded, and so he was unable to get his goods as required and was unable to supply his customers with bandages and things in time. In July, 1891, he went with Messrs. Sacklin & Co., to develop a patent of Mr. Kent for ready-made poultices, at a salary of 21. a week. He made the poultices at home and then sold them. He was at first allowed 6s. a week for the room, then 10s.; afterwards there was an agreement that the money for the rent was to be deducted from his salary. After the receiving order was made, as his landlord was pressing and his wife was ill, although told at the Official Receiver's that the reut was a question for the Official Receiver to deal with, he got the money and paid the landlord. He had also paid taxes, 2l. 3s. 6d. He was aware that he was insolvent ten years ago, but had it not been for the accident at the mills he would have been able to pay off his debts. He was now travelling on commission with capsules for Chevalier & Co., 17 Bartholomew Close, E.C., but was in no sense a partner with Mr. Kent. He had accepted an accommodate of the commodate of the c dation bill for 251., by which he was to have 51. and the

other party 201. At his father's death he had to take charge for some time of his brothers and sisters. In reply to Mr. Boigt, the representative of the Liverpool Linen Company, he could not remember what he told him so long ago. He presumed he mentioned his indebtedness. He mentioned that Mr. George Robson was contemplating financing him. He had borrowed money from Prosser and Richardson, two money-lenders. Mr. Boigt questioned debtor as to a piano alleged to have been on his premises. Debtor denied that he had ever had a piano, and, on Mr. Boigt saying he could prove that he had, called him a liar. The Registrar threatened to commit debtor unless he apologised. Debtor expressed his unqualified regret, and, in reply to his solicitor, said he had never had a piano. He had had sickness with wife and children. Since 1884 he had been out of a situation, he should say, about 18 months. After his father's death he paid all his debts. Mr. Robson declined to advance him money on account of the delay in getting his goods from the manufacturers. The examination was adjourned, debtor again expressing regret to the Registrar for his language to Mr. Boigt.

Re Alfred Ponsford, Newton, formerly Chemist and Mineral-water Manufacturer.

This debtor was examined last week as to his business transactions during the last two years and the circumstances attending the transfer of the business to the present owner, Mr. Jones. Debtor had not kept any books. The Official Receiver said it was a very unsatisfactory case, and he had been unable to make head or tail of it. The Registrar said cognisance would no doubt be taken of this when the question of discharge came before the Judge, but he should allow the debtor to pass his examination.

Re G. H. SMITH, Barton-on-Humber, Chemist and Druggist, Wine and Spirit Merchant, and Aërated-water Maker.

This bankrupt was publicly examined at the Grimsby Bankruptcy Court on Wednesday before Mr. W. H. Danbury, Registrar. His statement of affairs showed liabilities 855l. 15s. 10d., and assets 611l. 10s. He commenced business with a partner in 1869 with a borrowed capital of about 1,100l. and on his own account in 1878, since which time he had not borrowed any large amount. Debtor could not explain how, in his preliminary examination, he had returned the value of his assets at so much helow his subsequent sworn statement nor his omission of certain things, except that his memory failed him. The Official Receiver (Mr. Maples) considered the debtor's answers unsatisfactory, and appealed to the Registrar. Mr. Mason, for the debtor, said his client had had two serious accidents which had affected his memory. The Registrar considered a better account could be given if debtor chose. Debtor said he never made out any profit-and-loss account, balanced his books, or took stock; he did not think it worth while. He had failed to hand over 17% received by him as overseer of the parish of Barton to the poor. He paid a debt with the money. He owed Mr. Sam Mason (Webb & Co.), Hull, a lot of money, but he could not say how much. The examination was adjourned to March 1.

Hew Companies.

GLENGARNOCK CHEMICAL COMPANY, 127 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. Registered in Scotland, to carry on the business of extractors of products from furnace-gases, manufacturing chemists. druggists, &c. Capital, 65,000*l.*, divided into 1,000 shares of 65*l.* each.

BETTS AËRATED WATERS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.* in 495 10*l.* and 50 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the undertaking of the Betts Aërated Waters Company, Swansea, and to carry on and extend the same. The first subscribers (who take one ordinary share each) are: E. Davies, Dumbarton Villa, Swansea, solicitor; J. B. Gilbert, 31 Mansel Street, Swansea, mineral-water manufacturer; Annie M. Gilbert, same address; A. Ingram, 1 Fynone

Villas, Swansea, solicitor; S. J. Joslyn, Bleak House, Weig, near Swansea, clerk; W. Usher, The Hawthorns, Swansea; A. Millard, 153 St. Helens Avenue, Swansea, accountant. Registered without articles. Registered office, Northampton Lane, Swansea.

LOOFAH BATH AND FRICTION - GLOVE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Object: To manufacture loofah and other bath and friction gloves. The first subscribers (who take one share each, with one exception), are:—F. S. N. Dunsby, 390 Commercial Road, Stepney, E., gentleman (two shares); R. Warren, 13A Princes Street, Gravesend, hairdresser; W. H. Field, 18 Albion Road, Clapham, stationer; A. H. Field, Fern Villa, Bexley Heath, clerk; F. Mayo, 32 Kilton Street, Battersea, gummaker; G. S. Wright, 62 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., accountant; E. M. Wicking, 158 St. John Street Road, Clerkenwell, law student. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, 43 Trinity Square, Brixton, London.

Anticuta Syndicate Company (Limited).—Capital 10,000l., in 10l. shares. Object: To acquire the business of veterinary-medicine vendors now carried on by the Anticuta Company at 236 Blackfriars Road, S.E., and to carry on and extend the said business in all its branches. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—J. Mumford, Finsbury Pavement, tailor; K. H. Steward, King Street, East Finchley, traveller; W. B. Lambert, 212 Liverpool Road, Islington, N., accountant; A. E. H. Cumberland, 236 Blackfriars Road, S.E., veterinary-medicine vendor; T. Westwick, 28 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C., merchant; G. Holdom, Brocknell House, Fenny Stratford, veterinary-medicine vendor; J. Doull, Beaconsfield Road, New Southgate, surveyor. The first directors—to be not less than three nor more than five—are to be nominated by the subscribers to the memorandum of association. Qualification, 100l. Remuneration to be determined in general meeting.

Avon Manure Company (Limited).—Capital 50,000l., in 10l. shares. Object: To acquire as a going concern the business of manufacturers of and dealers in sulphuric acid and chemical manures, dyers, drysalters, seed-crushers, &c., carried on at the Avon Chemical-works, situate in the parish of St. Philip and Jacob, Bristol, and to carry on and extend the said business in all its branches. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—M. E. Turner, 3 Alma Place, Clifton, Bristol; E. A. Edwards, Lansdowne Place, Brighton; W. A. Waterfall, Ridland Green, Brighton; E. Sainsbury, 2 Hurle Road, Clifton, Bristol; J. L. Turner, 25 Welsh Back, Bristol; C. J. Ryland, Cardwell Chambers, Bristol; R. L. J. Wassall, 41 Broad Street, Bristol. There shall not be less than two nor more than five directors. The first are Mark E. Turner, William B. Waterfall, and Edward Sainsbury. Qualification, 1,000l. Remuneration to be determined by the company in general meeting.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Caswell, A., Dealtrey, W., and Lewis, H., under the style of The Caswell and Dealtrey Royal Blacking Company, Christchurch Street, Chelsea, and Bruton Mews North; as far as regards H. Lewis.

Ransom, F. P. F., and Fordyce, B. E., under the style of Ransom & Fordyce, Cambridge, physicians and surgeons.

Strong, H. J., M.D., and Wayte, J., M.B., under the style of Strong & Wayte, Croydon, medical practitioners.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890. RECEIVING ORDERS.

Durham, Charles, trading as Raynsford & Co., Kingston-upon-Thames, mineral-water manufacturer.

Huggins, W. H., Dorset Road, South Lambeth, vinegar merchant. Neale, George, Bacup, chemist and druggist.

The following amended notice is substituted for that published in the "London Gazette" of November 18, 1892:—

Whitworth, Alfred Ernest, trading either alone or in partnership with others as the Manchester and Liverpool Soap Company, also trading alone as A. Whitworth & Co., Manchester, Bradford, Sheffield, Leeds and Birmingham, soap manufacturer and vinegar manufacturer.

STORIES FROM CHEMISTS' SHOPS.

HERE is a further selection of anecdotes from chemists shops. We are unable to publish more than a small portion of those we have received, and many senders will probably be disappointed at not seeing their contributions in print. It is but natural that these disappointed ones should regard several of the published specimens inferior in merit to their own. Humour, however, is difficult to define, and each individual's conception of it varies from his neighbour's. The fact, therefore, that some stories considered excellent by the senders and their friends have not been used by us is neither proof for or against their intrinsic merit. A good many contributions were too loosely put together, or written too illegibly. Others, again (and some of the most humorous be-Iong to this category), would adorn the pages of Rabelaisian literature, but cannot, for that very reason, find a place in this journal. Quite three-fourths of our contributors have evidently understood "anecdote" in the sense of "joke." This is, of course, altogether wrong. We have, therefore, included in our selection a fair proportion of stories which, though "anecdotes" in the proper sense of the term, do not claim comicality as an element.

We will award the prize next week.

A Business Genius.

A short time since, the servant of one of my best customers inquired the price of Sequah's oil. I quoted 1s. 9d. Half an hour later she returned, and asked if I would please give her an address-label. When I handed her this, she produced a bottle of Sequah's from her pocket and stuck the label on, explaining in a confidential way that her mistress had instructed her to come to me for the oil, but as the Stores charged 1d. less for it, she had bought a bottle there, and pocketed the penny. The label was required to satisfy her mistress that the errand had been correctly executed.

The Automatic Inspector-from Forfar.

One day a yokel, who came in to have a prescription filled, was much attracted by a "Sanitas Disinfector," standing on my counter. He said, "Fatna' queer lookin' thing is this they ha'e invented noo?" "Oh, that is what we call a 'Sanitas Disinfector.'" "A fat," says he; "a sanitary inspector'? Well, well, I've read somethin' about them, but faith I never thocht they were like that thing." ADISTI FIDELIS.

Drastic.

Michael Donovan recently came to my shop to fetch medicine for his master, a regular customer. As Michael had on former occasions found his way to the honey-jar and helped himself, I had taken the precaution, in anticipation of his visit, to blend the little remnant of honey in it with pulv. jalapæ. Michael, as usual, helped himself without apology, and before starting was regaled with a draught of warm ale and told to be careful with the medicine as it was very strong. Michael had seven miles to ride. Upon arriving home he told his master that the awful strength of the medicine had compelled him to tie it on the end of his whip or he would never have got home at all. He begged him for Heaven's sake not to swallow any of the beastly stuff or he would lose his inside entirely.

Accident or Suicide?

A short time since, noticing in my dining-room a smell as of a dead rat, I had the floor taken up, when, sure enough, there was the rat, much decomposed, in her nest, and with a 1-oz. bottle of Scheele's prussic acid beside her. The capping of the bottle had been nibbled through and death had evidently been caused by the fumes of the acid. The prussic acid was kept in a box in the pharmacy about six yards from the nest, and must have been carried there by the rat. But whether this rat anticipated a feast and was mistaken, or whether she was tired of life and committed suicide remains a mystery.

ROUGH ON RATS.

Discoverer in Pharmacy.

Some years ago I was waiting in a friend's pharmacy on the borders of Sussex. His diploma hung well within view of his customers. A farmer entered and carefully examined the wonderful emanation of Bloomsbury Square. After some minutes he turned to my friend and in an eminently satisfied tone observed, "Oh, Mr. B., I am truly glad to see that you belong to the 'Foresters."

A Matteist.

A City pharmacy—Enter lady of uncertain age, afflicted with hairy chin, for which she requests a cure. Galen advises her that depilatories are of no use, and remarks that application of electricity is the only beneficial remedy. (Exit lady.) Two days after, enter same lady, and asks the assistant: "Mr. I. in?" "No; sorry; just gone out." "He was telling me that electricity would cure this "crubbing chin suggestively). "Eh—ah—would this bottle hold tippence worth?"

JOHN INNES.

An Anti-tormentor.

"Please for a pennyworth of stuff, to keep a child from tormenting a woman," was the request of a working man. After a little close questioning 1 discovered that aloes, to apply to his wife's breast, was the "stuff" required.

Faith-curing.

Some years ago, when I was engaged in a prominent Manchester pharmacy, a gentleman requested a bottle of eye-lotion. I asked him a few questions, then, writing on a form, "Zinci sulph. and aqua," handed it to one of the dispensers to make up. In a few minutes the bottle was given to me, and handed over to the customer, with directions for use. Some time afterwards the dispenser called out, "Who has been using the dispensary scales and left something on the pan?" almost immediately he added: "it's the zinc sulphate that ought to have gone into that lotion; the old chap has paid 1s. 6d. for an 8 oz. bottle of water." We all laughed. Two or three days afterwards the gentleman came in again for "another bottle of that lotion." I asked if it had been any benefit to him, and he said, "Yes; but I think it would be as well if you were to make it a little stronger this time." Needless to say this request was complied with.

A Lavish Order.

Chemist's shop. Carriage stops at door, and enter Lady: "Good evening, Mr. H. Oh, would you let your boy go to the greengrocer's for a pennyworth of oranges and a pennyworth of apples? My children are going up to London to-morrow and want something to amuse them on the journey, and I thought they might give your boy more for the money than me. Tell him to be sure and see that they are quite ripe."

Homo.

Imagination.

Rough-looking customer: "Oughtn't a seidlitz-powder to fizz, Mister?" "Certainly." "Well, my landlady has given me one, but it didn't fizz." "Then it cannot have been a seidlitz." Customer leaves shop and shortly returns with a piece of paper containing a portion of apparently a child's teething-powder. "Is that a seidlitz-powder?" "No, I am sure it is not." "Then I'm jiggered!" he said, placing both his hands on his stomach, and suddenly doubling up as if in great pain. "Oh! I feel as if my inside was an electric machine. Where is the nearest doctor? I gave him \(\frac{1}{3}\)j. vin. ipecac. as an emetic, and went with him to the doctor, to whom he complained that he was nearly killed with pain through taking something in mistake for a seidlitz. The doctor supplied him with a solution of zinc. sulph. sumend. statim, and asked him where he lived. "The first house in Blank Street." "Oh, Mrs. Herring's!" said the doctor. "No, Mrs. Haddock," replied the patient. "I thought it was some fishy name," said the doctor, at which both laughed. Then the patient, suddenly remembering his supposed pain, and feeling that his condition was too serious to laugh, placed both his hands on his stomach, and doubled up once more. As neither ipecac. nor zinc. sulph. (gr. xxx.) had the desired effect, the landlady kindly administered two teaspoonfuls of mustard and water when he got home again. Even this failed to bring up the cause of the trouble, but the man still lives.



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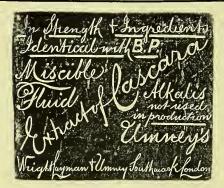
See pages 72 and 73 of the Winter Number, January 28, 1893.

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Do You ever Prescribe? If so, Read NOTES ON PRESCRIBING,

BY A LONDON PHYSICIAN,

IN FLETCHER, FLETCHER & STEVENSON'S
CRIMSON SUPPLEMENT.

See Winter Issue of The Chemist and Druggist, Jan 28, 1893.

Editorial Comments.

A "CORNER" IN CHEMISTRY.

EXACTLY a quarter of a century ago -viz., in our monthly issues for January and February, 1868—the Corner for Students was started in The Chemist and Druggist, and it is to us a gratifying circumstance that after all these years the "Corner" maintains its popularity, and is even now spreading its influence amongst students of pharmacy. When the "Corner" was founded systematic pharmaceutical education had not cast off the cloak of exclusiveness which, up to the passing of the Pharmacy Act, was one of its principal characteristics, and pharmaceutical education was practically unknown in the provinces. It was no part of our purpose to do what could best be done by individual or associated enterprise. The purely educative scheme in the "Corner" involved in the "queries and problems" set from month to month at the commencement was tentative, and gradually analytical exercises became the distinctive feature. Necessarily, as these exercises are only given at intervals of a month, they cannot have that gradation required in a purely educative scheme; hence our primary object is to set up a mark-a high standard at which students may aim or test their progress in the most important branch of their studies. That this purpose has been admirably fulfilled the records of past years sufficiently testify, and although we have had many appreciative expressions of approval and encouragement from pharmaceutical educationalists, greater pleasure is obtained when we observe the positions which "Corner"-men have taken in pharmacy and chemistry.

We have said that the popularity of the "Corner" is maintained. Indeed, the circumstance which has occasioned these comments is the fact that during last week we received applications for samples from no fewer than ninety-one students, a number which has never previously been exceeded. On looking through the addresses of the applicants we find that forty-four towns are represented. Seven of the applications are from Scotland, the rest from England—London, of course, leading the way. Ireland and Wales are conspicuous

by their absence. We are not surprised that "gallant little Wales" stands out, for it has recently become notorious both in pharmacy schools and at the examinations that Welsh students are exceedingly deficient in that practical knowledge now required in the Minor examination. Why Welshmen of all people should show this weakness it would be difficult to say. Probably the cause lies in the fact that, unlike England, Scotland, and Ireland, Wales has shown no national spirit in regard to pharmaceutical matters. There is no pharmaceutical association in Wales, no educational arrangements formulated by pharmacists themselves, and it is only recently that Wales has taken part in pharmaceutical politics. This lack of interest on the part of the seniors of the craft apparently extends to the juniors, with the lamentable result aforesaid. The absence of Ireland from the competition on this occasion is exceptional. Irish students have always been amongst the most loyal to and successful in the "Corner." The very first prize-taker was Mr. W. MacNaughton, of Belfast, and Irishmen are not likely to forget the fact that much of the success of the "Corner" is due to its talented conductor, Mr. R. J. Moss, F.I.C., an Irishman, and Curator of Minerals at the Royal Museum, Dublin. Mr. Moss stood second to Mr. MacNaughton, and afterwards took several first prizes before he became the conductor of the department. Several other Irishmen have done well in the competitions, but we need only make a triumvirate with the name of Dr. Leonard Dobbin, now principal assistant to the professor of chemistry in the Edinburgh University. The Irish record will not end there,

We are inclined to attribute the growing popularity of the "Corner" in part to the widened scope of the pharmaceutical examinations. Until the new schedules came into force our exercises were far beyond the requirements of Minor students, and the qualitative analysis of the Major is even now less searching than the exercises given by Mr. Moss. An analysis of a mixture of three inorganic salts or of a metallic alloy is a pretty stiff task. Probably some may suppose that the scope of the exercise will exclude all but senior students. It is not so, however. The majority of applicants are apprentices, some of them boys who have not yet got rid of their cramped school-hand. We impose no conditions upon applicants other than that they should send a stamped and addressed envelope for the sample, and name and address with the report of the analysis. We do not ask that they shall have attained a minimum standard of knowledge or reached a certain maximum. We do not even exclude those who have taken prizes repeatedly. The simple basis of the whole scheme is the encouragement of analytical practice amongst students of chemistry. The bestowal of prizes is a secondary matter—they are a recognition of progress concurrently with merit, and the best evidence of that is in the fact that nearly all the prize-takers in the past have worked up from lower positions. The large proportion of competitors who never reach the coveted places should keep this fact in mind. They should keep pegging away at the "salts" until they attain that acquaintance with the characteristics of basic and acidulous radicles, that care in manipulation, and skill in reporting upon work done, which constitute the chief features of a successful analyst. Such practice and progress in one department of their studies are certain to be of benefit in other departments.

AERATED WATERS AND RAILWAY RATES.

The agitation against the new railway rates, which has been gathering strength as it proceeded, culminated in a

large meeting at the Mansion House on Monday. As that gathering was composed entirely of gentlemen who have been, or anticipate being, touched in their pockets by the new rates, it is hardly necessary to say that it declared enthusiastically for war to the knife upon the companies. But it is easier to declare war than to carry it to a successful issue, and we are afraid that many of the gentlemen who seemed to regard the Mansion House meeting, with its plethora of M.P.'s upon the platform, as a presage of speedy victory, will be doomed to disappointment. It is the railway companies' business to earn the best dividends they can. Their working expenses, as everyone knows, are constantly increasing. They have been compelled, by the fatuous commission over which Lord Balfour of Burleigh presided, to reduce their charges upon various classes of heavy goods, representing the output of industries commanding powerful organisations, and in return they are levying an increased tribute upon trades which are not so well able to defend themselves. That, bluntly, is the crux of the whole matter. Among the wholesale druggists who have followed the complicated questions involved in the railway rates revision, there has never been any doubt that the charges upon their goods would be increased. Some of these wholesalers estimate the average surcharge upon smalls at $7\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.; others think it will amount to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but they are all agreed that they fully expected to be out of pocket. The mineral-water manufacturers, however, appear to have more substantial reason for complaint. Naturally, in the aërated water business, "empties" form a very considerable factor, and this applies especially to such firms as the Chemists' Aërated and Mineral Waters Association and Messrs. Idris & Co., whose trade is very largely in syphons. The value of a one-dozen case of empty syphons is about 23s. 6d., and the wholesale value of the material which they enclose amounts to only about 1s. 61. The dealer has, therefore, a very large capital sunk and constantly travelling from and to his customers, and it is of the utmost importance to him that he should get his empties returned at a specially low rate. Hitherto, it has been the custom of all the southern railway lines to charge 2d. for every returned "empties" package, no matter what its weight, or the distance it travelled. That was the charge from station to station; the parcel had to be delivered to the company by the sender, and fetched from the London terminus by the owner. It may be objected that this charge (considering that the weight of a case of empty syphons is about two-thirds of a full one) was an absurdly low one, but, as we have pointed out, an article of the intrinsic value of aërated water cannot stand a heavier rate. The companies have now advanced their price for "empties" to a minimum of 8d. per cwt., and they have very considerably increased their tonnage rates to all important centres. It is true that in some instances the rates have been slightly reduced, but, strangely enough, the reductions are almost invariably to places which are of little or no commercial importance. The average advance in the tonnage rates on the southern lines is about 20 per cent. for the class to which the aërated waters belong. Bournemouth is a typical instance of the increased tariff. The rate to that important market has been raised from 21s. 8d. to 25s, per ton, and the freight alone on a case of syphons which was formerly 1s. 4d. now amounts to 2s., while the package cannot be returned at less than 8d., instead of 2d. as before. It is true that, as a kind of set-off against the increased rates, the companies now collect the goods from the customers and return the empties to their works, instead of leaving the cartage both ways to the owner of the goods. Or, if the owner prefers to do his own cartage, the companies allow him a

rebate of 3s. 4d. per ton, equal to about 2d. per one-dozen case. In the summer, when the aërated-water makers have their hands full, they may be glad to get the companies to do their cartage, but at other seasons of the year they will probably not hesitate to seize even the slight concession which this rebate affords, although it is far from countervailing the increased freight rate. Some of the manufacturers have shown us numbers of letters sent them by their customers, in which complaints are made that the heavy charges are killing the industry. With many places along the South coast the trouble may be overcome by sending the goods by water, and this step will, no doubt, be resorted to should the companies persist in their charges. But not all towns are so favourably situated that the pressure of competition can be brought to bear upon consignments to them. The manufacturers, we understand, have still a faint hope that they will be able to bring the companies to reason by argument, and a conference was to have taken place this week between a deputation of the makers and a gentleman representing the combined railway interests. But if the version given us by one of the leading aëratedwater makers is correct, there does not seem to be great hope that conferences will do much good. At the time when the companies published their proposed revised classification the aërated-water makers strongly objected to the suggested raising of the classification of their goods, and a deputation representing the trade had an interview with Sir Henry Oakley, which resulted, so we are told, in a practical undertaking on the part of the railway companies to make every reasonable concession if the manufacturers would withdraw their objections. This they did, and now they have their reward in a raising of rates that threatens to kill their industry in many directions.

CARBOLIC ACID IN SURGERY.

There is considerable excitement in surgical circles just now owing to the recantation of Sir Joseph Lister in regard to the use of carbolic acid and mercuric salts in surgery. He has now abandoned the latter entirely, and has gone back to the former. This fact was mentioned in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST a few months ago (November 5, 1892, page 681), but the medical papers have just got hold of it through an address delivered by Sir Joseph at King's College the other week. It seems that the reason why corrosive sublimate began to displace carbolic acid was because Koch made some observations which showed that the former was more powerful than the latter; but it turns out that Koch exaggerated the power of the sublimate, and in such solutions as can be used in surgery it is much inferior to the acid in bactericidal power. Professor Crookshank has made experiments with the two antiseptics upon the tubercle bacillus, which further demonstrate the superiority of carbolic acid. So much for what may be called the theory. In practice Sir Joseph Lister uses a 1-in-20 solution of carbolic acid, and he states that while "it is more trustworthy as a germicide for surgical purposes than corrosive sublimate, it is in other respects also greatly to be preferred. Carbolic acid has a powerful affinity for the epidermis, penetrating deeply into its substances, and it mingles with fatty materials in any proportion. Corrosivesublimate solution, on the other hand, cannot penetrate in the slightest degree into anything greasy; and therefore, as the skin is greasy, those who use corrosive sublimate require elaborate precantions in the way of cleansing the skintreating it with oil of turpentine or ether, not to mention soap and water, to remove the grease which they feel it essential to get rid of for the efficient action of the corrosive sublimate. All this is unnecessary care if you use carbolic lotion." It is satisfactory to note that the founder of Listerism has gone back to his old faith. It deserves to be mentioned that for several years the quantity of corrosive sublimate used in the principal hospitals of London has been on the decrease, and carbolic acid has been taking its place. The reason for this has not been exactly that put forward by Sir Joseph Lister, but the fact that mercurial poisoning was becoming very frequent amongst surgical patients. This was due, of course, to the corrosive sublimate being pushed too far, as, indeed, antisepsism is apt to be. There is a growing belief that asepsism rather than antisepsism will hold the surgical field in the future.

TAXING THE MONOPOLISTS.

There are two cities in Germany (Lubeck and Rostock) in which new concessions for pharmacies are sold by auction for the benefit of the city funds. Such an occasion arises very rarely, and a concession-sale which has just been held at Rostock has, therefore, attracted much attention in the German pharmaceutical press. The concession gives its acquirer the right to establish and to carry on for himself and his heirs a new pharmacy (the fifth) in the city. The new business must be established in a house built at the licensee's cost, in a specified part of the town (a rising suburb), and opened within two years. The entire concessionfee must be paid in cash within four weeks of the purchase. The municipality requires the pharmacist to keep a staff of competent and qualified assistants, and, in case of his failure to do so, has the right to appoint a suitable dispenser at the proprietor's expense. All medicines required by the municipality must be charged 10 per cent. below the official drug-tariff. The pharmacist is further compelled to pay an annual fine of 700 marks (351.) into the city funds, and it is expressly provided that, in case of imperial legislation establishing free trade in pharmacy, the licensee shall have no claim to compensation. Notwithstanding these and many other onerous conditions the concession was strongly competed for, and realised 102,100m. (5,105l.), a result which is not likely to impress the German mind with the idea that apothekers are a poverty-stricken class.

ACONITINE AND NAPELLINE.

The aconite research which has occupied the attention of the Pharmaceutical Society's Research Laboratory for three years has now reached the napelline stage, and so far the chemistry of acouste is not much clearer than it was before the research began. Good work has been done at Bloomsbury Square, but work has been going on elsewhere meanwhile, and the results do not fit in as they should. For instance, in regard to napelline. Professor Dunstan and Mr. J. C. Umney, in their communication to the Chemical Society in March last, said that the substance previously called napelline was a mixture, but the new alkaloid which they had separated from aconite and which they called napelline was not a mixture. Meanwhile two German investigators-Ehrenberg and Purfürst-have been working on aconitine, and have come to the conclusion that napelline is a derivative of picroaconitine, which is a derivative of aconitine. These German investigators differ from the English in regard to the formula for aconitine: the former give it C32H43NO11, melting at 193-194°, and the latter C33H45NO12, melting at 188° C. Ehrenberg and his colleague state that the presence of a very small quantity of a decomposition product, which coats the crystals like a varnish and therefore escapes detection, lowers the melting-point by ten degrees and more. Their aconitine was purified from the commercial article, and it is noteworthy that in the formation of aconine from

aeonitine they found methyl aleohol amongst the secondary products, which Professor Dunstan and his colleagues did not. It is to be hoped that in the two papers communicated to this week's meeting of the Chemical Society some notice will be taken of these German results.

PREPARING FOR LEGISLATION.

The ardent desire to improve social conditions by means of legislation finds expression in the abundant crop of Bills and resolutions which private members of the House of Commons are anxious to bring before Parliament, Not many of the Bills proposed will reach the glory of a second reading, though many of them have been waiting many years for that distinction. Among the Bills are none directly concerning pharmacy, but a number concern chemists in common with other traders. The regulation of the hours of labour is proposed by Mr. John Burns, Mr. Storey, and other members. Mr. Burns proposes to regulate the hours of labour to eight per day, or forty-eight per week, in all trades and occupations, and to make provision enabling the organised members of any trade or occupation protesting by ballot against the same to exempt such trade or occupation from its provisions, miners excepted. Mr. Macdonald wants to limit labour in the service of the Crown, of local authorities, and of railway companies to eight hours a day. Then Sir John Lubbock announces that he will, at the earliest opportunity, call attention to the unnecessarily long hours of labour in shops, while Mr. Provand wishes to amend the Shop Hours' Act of 1892. Mr. Plunkett proposes to amend the Margarine Act and the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. Mr. Burnie and Mr. R. J. Price offer legislation to deal with the railway rates difficulties. Mr. Holland wants to amend the law relating to the rating of machinery, and Mr. H. J. Wilson would provide for the granting of certificates to persons in charge of steam engines and boilers. Registration and control of accountants is proposed by Mr. Clough, and national registration of plumbers by Mr. Knowles. Mr. Butcher desires to establish councils of conciliation and arbitration in trade disputes. Mr. E. G. Stanley has a Bill to amend the Pleuro-Pneumonia Act. 1890, and to extend its provisions to animals affected in Ireland, and Mr. W. S. Caine will ask for a commission of experts to inquire into the manufacture and sale of certain preparations of hemp in India.

NO ARRANGEMENTS.

The Royal College of Physicians of London looks very carefully after the dignity of its members and fellows, those being the grades of persons who embark upon the precarious eourse of life exhibited in consulting practice. Last week the College Comitia adopted the following resolution nem. con.:—

No Fellow or Member of the College shall be engaged in trade, or dispense medicines, or make any engagement with a chemist or any other person for the supply of medicines, or practise medicine or surgery in partnership, by deed or otherwise, or be party to the transfer of patients or of the goodwill of a practice, to or from himself, for a pecuniary consideration.

This is the year of grace 1893, yet the College can pass such a restricting rule as that. What is more astonishing is that the examination for M.R.C.P. is conducted in Latin, which may account for the high tone herein aimed at.

INTELLECTUAL PARTICIPATION.

A curious action in patent-law has been commenced in Germany. Messrs. Benno Jaffé & Darmstaedter, of Berlin, the proprietors of the "Lanoline" patent, apply for an injunction against certain wholesale dealers in a purified wool-fat, alleging "incitement to infringement" of their patent-rights. The "Lanoline" patent is essentially a

combination of water with wool-fat. These dealers have been offering their product to apothekers and druggists, cautioning them at the same time that by making use of it in a certain way they would be infringing Messrs. Jaffé & Darmstaedter's patent. The latter allege that this is an intellectual participation in such infringement, and, according to the *Pharm. Zeitung*, the Courts are asked to prevent it.

TAKING THE OATH.

Mr. Curtis Bennett, the magistrate at the West London Court, seems to have made a bad mistake in his law when he refused to allow a chemist to take the oath with uplifted hands, as reported in our English news this week. The Oaths Act, 1888, section 5, runs as follows:—

If any person to whom an oath is administered desires to swear with uplifted hand, in the form and manner in which an oath is usually administered in Scotland, he shall be permitted so to do, and the oath shall be administered to him in such form and manner without further question.

It does not need a magistrate nor a lawyer to interpret the very plain English of that section.

A NEW HYPNOTIC.

Hanriot and C. Richet, in a communication to the Académie des Sciences, describe the properties of chloralose, a compound formed by the interaction of anhydrous chloral and glucose. The crystalline substance produced has a bitter taste, and is only sparingly soluble in water, is more active than chloral as a hypnotic, and by experiments made on themselves the authors find that doses of 8 to 15 grains can be given, but these are excessive, 3 to 6 grains being sufficient to induce a dreamless, quiet sleep, without any symptoms of fatigue, headache, or dyspepsia on waking. In certain cases, patients unable to tolerate chloral or morphine have obtained refreshing sleep with the help of chloralose.

VETERINARY CHEMIST.

It will be noticed from an article which we quote on another page that the editor of the Veterinary Record. who is himself a prominent member of the Council of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, encourages us in our desire to get a judicial decision on the question whether chemists and druggists may or may not legally describe themselves as "veterinary chemists." We hope the veterinary profession generally will regard our action in this reasonable light. There need be no antagonism between pharmacists and veterinary surgeons; but there is a distinct difference of opinion between us on a point of interpretation of the Veterinary Surgeons Act, which only the High Court can settle authoritatively. It will save much unnecessary friction if such a decision can be obtained on the first case tried. We are still hoping that this will be possible; but the chemists interested are only offering support very slowly. One gentleman, X. Y. Z., has offered 101. 10s. towards the guarantee fund, and we have also received the following promises since last week. One guinea each from J. T. C. C. B. S., G. D., W. E. M., and C. B. One pound, being a second subscription, from L. J. H., and 10s. 6d. from H. W. G. M. These bring our fund to over 50%; but it must still be considerably increased to ensure a fair presentation of the defence. We hope it is clear that in the event of the costs being less than the amount guaranteed, subscribers will only be called upon to pay pro ratâ.

BANANA-JUICE INK.—We had a paragraph to the following effect in the last volume, but the number is out of print, so we repeat it for the sake of a record:—The juice from thoroughly dead ripe bananas is a bright carmine in colour and is perfectly indelible. It may be used for marking purposes the same as any indelible ink. Goods so marked retain their brand until entirely worn out; it's there for ever

COMMERCIAL DISTILLED WATER. By Ernest J. Parry, B.Sc.

THIS note is intended as a supplement to a paper read before the Chemists' Assistants' Association last year, on "Aqua Destillata," by Mr. Hyslop, and referred to in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of December 31, 1892. It is little more than a table of analysis with comments on the results. In the discussion which followed Mr. Hyslop's paper I made some remarks on the quality of commercial distilled water which were not very complimentary to some of the manufacturers. A letter immediately appeared in the Pharmaceutical Journal, from a well-known London firm, insisting that they were in the habit of sending out a pure B.P. water. It is curious that one of the samples of which I had then to complain was from the house in question. In order to ascertain exactly what the amount of impurities present was, I have obtained seven samples of distilled water from well-known London houses and analysed them. The results, together with those of the water from which many of them were distilled, are tabulated below. The process used for determining the oxygen absorbed was Forschammer's, by which the water was allowed to remain in contact with acid solution of potassium permanganate for four hours in closed vessels at 80° F. The so-called "organic ammonia" was determined by Wanklyn's process. No calcium salts, and no sulphuric nor nitrous acid, could be detected in any of the samples. All figures are expressed in grains per gallon.

No.	Free NH ₃	"Organie" NH ₃	Oxygen Absorbed	Residue on Evaporation	Chlorine
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 New River water (1) New River water (2) New River water (3)	·0020 ·0210 ·0083 ·0135 ·0043 ·0927 ·0168 ·0006 ·0010	*0005 -0031 -0015 -0013 -0007 -0035 -0023 *0026 -0032 -0044	*003 *052 *007 *000 *010 *025 *004 *037 *029	heavy traces heavy traces heavy traces 24.0 21.0	traces

No. 3 contained 16 gr. and No. 6 042 gr. of copper per gallon. No. 1 contained heavy traces of zinc and iron; No. 2, 014 gr. of iron per gallon; and No. 6 traces.

Two questions naturally arise in connection with the matter, both of which these results can, at least partially, answer. Firstly, is the distilled water of commerce usually prepared according to the directions of the B.P.? Secondly, is the general quality of distilled water what it should be? The most useful factor to aid in answering the former question is the amount of free ammonia in the samples analysed. This is in every case much larger than the amount originally in the water from which it is distilled, for the three samples of New River water were taken at about the same time as several of the samples were obtained from firms supplied by this company. This excess of free ammonia may be due to four causes at least. Firstly, the reduction of the nitric acid originally present in the water. If a copper still is used, there will certainly be no reduction; but with an iron still it is quite possible that some of the nitric acid may be reduced partly to nitrous acid and partly to ammonia. Secondly, the receivers may be dirty. This, of course, is culpable neglect and is easily remedied. Thirdly, the first distillate is not rejected. Fourthlyand this is, I fear, a somewhat common cause—the

water sent out is merely engine waste, distilled from a boiler in which an anti-incrustator is used. Samples No. 2 and No. 6 were, I believe, engine waste. So that so large a quantity of free ammonia practically proves that the B.P. directions were not carried out. The metallic impurities may be due to two causes-either to the metals of which the condenser is formed, or to an after-contamination due to defects in storage. Sample No. 1-of which I had not sufficient to estimate the amount of zinc and iron present-was contaminated from both these causes, as I was able to ascertain. Sample No 3 was contaminated after distillation. This water I should condemn as a drinking-water on account of the large amount of copper present, as also I should No. 6, although many analysts would pass this one. In samples Nos. 2, 6, and 7 the amount of organic matter is higher than it should be, considering the low amount that was present throughout the whole of the summer in the London companies' water (vide evidence of the London County Council before the Royal Commission now sitting).

To the second question, in my opinion, the answer is clear. Since distilled water can be with care, and yet with ease, prepared of a far better quality than most of these samples (take, for example, No. 5), I think that pharmacists should insist on having water of a really good standard of purity. As distilled water is the basis of so many pharmaceutical preparations, is it not important that it should be sent out in the purest state possible, so as to at least approximate to the formula OH₂?

Business Changes.

Mr. H. R. Smith, of Station Road, Horley, Surrey, has disposed of his business to Mr. D. Guy. The transfer was negotiated by Messrs. Berdoe & Co.

Mr. E. Brown has purchased, through the agency of Messrs. Berdoe & Co., the business of the late Mr. A. G. Keeling, at 61 Beulah Road, Walthamstow.

Mr. T. Walmsley Carter has purchased, through the agency of Messrs. Berdoe & Co., the business of Mr. Walter Adams, Wellesley House, Waterloo Ville, Hants.

Mr. J. E. B. WILKINSON has purchased, through the agency of Messrs. Berdoe & Co., the business carried on by Messrs. Johns & Co., Fairfield House, Upper Edmonton. Messrs. Berdoe & Co. valued for both vendor and purchaser.

MR. JAMES WALKER, chemist, Galashiels, has purchased the business which has been carried on by Mr. W. J. Foulkes, Birkenhead. He has in turn disposed of his old-established business in High Street, Galashiels, to Mr. B. Cartwright, from the Glasgow Apothecaries' Company.

Mr. T. J. Selby, who during the past five years carried on business at 89 Gilmore Place, Edinburgh, having obtained during the year 1892 the degree of Bachelor of Medicine (Durham University), and L.R.C.P., Edin., L.R.C.S., Edin., and L.F.P. and L.F.S., Glas., has retired from the same to practice medicine. He is succeeded by his manager, Mr. J. A. Small.

SALE OF POISONS IN THE GOLD COAST COLONY.—An ordinance of the Gold Coast Colony, entitled "The Druggist Ordinance," has come into effect recently. The ordinance has been issued for the purpose of regulating the sale of drugs and poisons in the colony. A committee of the British Medical Association has recommended the Imperial Government to introduce into the ordinance a series of amendments, and most of them have been given effect to, but Section 14 of the ordinance, which provides that nothing therein contained shall be taken to extend or apply to the sale of any patent, proprietary, or homeopathic medicines, does not yet meet the committee's views, and they are in communication with the Marquis of Ripon about the matter.

VETERINARY PHARMACY—SEASONABLE HINTS.

THE frequent and flattering testimonials we receive from chemists, and draggists and draggists and draggists. chemists and druggists who have made good use of "Veterinary Counter Practice" * justify the hope that veterinary medicines will be in increased demand from the legitimate vendor as the farriers become fewer in number.

With the first months of the year, lambing and calving remind us to be prepared with and to display suitable remedies for the flockmaster and stockman, who need to be reminded that we keep such medicines in readiness. On page 172 of V.C.P., instead of ol. viride,

A CAPITAL LAMBING-OIL

is recommended, consisting of acid. earbolic. 1 part to 40 of ol. viride or ol. anchusæ, there being no objection to the colouring-matter of the last-named. This oil may be confidently recommended for straining ewes, to dress the "shape" and to apply inside of vagina with the fingers dipped in it. Where the after-birth or placenta is retained, it may be dressed over to prevent septic poisoning to the ewe and render it innocuous to the atmosphere of the place in which others are folded. Marshmallow ointment

FOR GARGET

is improved by the addition of 5 grains of camphor to the ounce, and should be long and carefully rubbed in, wiping the udder with a soft cloth, so that lambs may not take it in sucking the sound teat. The same precautions are necessary for the well-tried remedy (V.C.P., page 180) of—

	Camphor	 	 	 Ξj.
	Ung. hydrarg.	 	 	 5j.
	" viridis	 	 	 Ξj.
М.	Ft. unguent.			

Many shepherds use white oils with the idea of dispersing the swelling, but in our experience it is more likely to inflame the skin. Massage with one of the above ointments can be confidently recommended.

INSTEAD OF GIN AND PEPPERMINT,

too often given in excessive doses, we recommend for ewes exhausted with labour or for weakly lambs requiring a cordial to put them on their feet, the following effective and inexpensive cordial carminative:-

Ammon. carb	 			3j.
Tinet. zingib	 • •			3iv.
Inf. gent. co. conc. ad	 • •	••	• •	₹vj.

M. Ft. mist. Dose: For a ewe, 1 oz. in water 2 oz.; for a new-born lamb, 5ii, in like proportiou of water.

The lambing season is the time to use up any of the

OLD-FASHIONED FEEDING-BOTTLES

that still constitute dead stock in old-established pharmacies; the boat-shaped bottle to which a calf's teat is attached we refer to. Most shepherds are glad to buy these at the old price, and in selling them purchasers should be advised to make a flanuel covering to keep the milk warm and prevent breakage. The season is suitable, also, for laying in a stock of

DISINFECTANTS

for drains and to wash down the floors where a number of ewes have yeaned or cows have calved—a precaution against infection, abortion, and other causes of loss which the leading men in the veterinary profession consider cannot be too often insisted on. Jeyes' Fluid and other alkaline phenols of the kind are particularly serviceable to the farmer, as they can be utilised for skin-dressings to destroy mange, lice, and ringworm, these pests being always prevalent at the end of the winter, and retarding the growth of young stock and the fattening of beasts. Though the season for

DIPPING SHEEP

is still distant, the lambing season. when the flock is occupying the owner's mind, is not a bad time to book forward orders which are otherwise picked up in the market-place by the agents of distant firms who sally out in April and net the orders that could be as well executed at home.

Though for a long time arsenical dips held the field, there is now a frequent preference for carbolics when properly made. A thoroughly good preparation is that recommended on page 175 of V.C.P.

CALVING-MEDICINES.

While early calvers are valuable because milk is secured, they are more liable to suffer from bad weather than those that drop their calves later, and for these we should be prepared with cordials for chills, udder-ointment as recommended for ewes, cleansing drenches, than which no better can be chosen than V.C.P., page 30, which we repeat here:-

• •	• •		 	5j.
			 4	5j.
			 	3].
			 	3j.
		• •	 	3 xij

To be given in a quart of hot ale or thin gruel within two hours after

For a temporary check to the milk, shivering, coat-staring, loss of cud, or for ill-thriving bullocks, the cordial recipe which is derived from the same source as the above may be taken as a standard one (V.C.P., page 30).

In cases of retained placenta, or "cleansing," it may be advisable to inject with very dilute carbolic acid, and this affords an opportunity of using up any discoloured glycerine in the shop. As this is only needed as a solvent, absolute purity is not essential. For a gallon of warm water injection $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of carbolic acid to 3 oz. or 4 oz. of glycerine will be sufficient. The average buyer sees more for his money if he has this supplied in a half-gallon bottle with directions to add an equal quantity of hot water than if offered in a 4-oz. or 6-oz. bottle, when he may fail to add sufficient water for proper dilution or use it too hot. The counter-prescriber should be able to give simple directions for a cow that has not cleansed. The value of his remedies will be much enhanced in the eyes of the customer who finds his chemist conversant with such matters.

Nor must we forget the calf, who may be the victim of scours on the one hand or constipation on the other.

Various-sized bottles of cattle castor oil at popular prices sell themselves if displayed, as also calves' cordial, for which recipes will be found in V.C.P., fol. 30 and 31. The following has been well tried and approved by veterinary surgeons:

Tinct. opii	 	 	 5ii.
Inf. catechu	 	 	 Zij.
Alum. sulph.	 	 	 5j.
Inf. quercus ad	 	 	 3vi.
Ft. mist.			

One-sixth pt. ter die.

The late Professor Steel advised a dose of oil as a preliminary treatment in scours, and alkalies afterwards, as the cause of skit or white scours is the formation of a curd in the stomach. He, however, advises cordials to assist digestion in tonic doses. A very good mixture is-

Potassæ bicarb.	• •		 	 31j.
Spt. æther. nit.			 	 3 j.
Infus. calumbæ	conc.	ad	 	 3xii.
Ft. mist				

M.

Dose: 3ss. to 3ij. bis die.

HORSE-MEDICINES.

To be prepared with horse-powders, alterative and tonic, saves time on market and fair days, while to be unready is to give the impression that horse and cattle medicines are out of our line. Customers come again instead of going elsewhere if they find convenient tins or boxes (not paper packets) just ready to hand. "Thousands selling" is one of the recommendations that vendors of sewing-machines and musical instruments rely upon to impress the public, and there is no doubt that the coachman who sees a lot of things.

^{*} Veterinary Counter Practice. 3s. 6d., post free 3s. 9d. Published at the office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, or may be obtained from any of the wholesale houses.

ready to hand attributes special virtues to a nostrum which seems to be so much in demand.

Swelled legs frequently result from the irregular work of winter-time. Standing in the stable, either from bad weather or want of profitable employment, gives rise to those dropsical conditions which result in grease, thrush, cracked heels, and chaps, for which useful remedies will be found on pages 40, 118, 119 and 105 of V.C.P.

An excellent horse cough-mixture for hard or chronic coughs is the following:—

This can be put in champagne or claret bottles of little value for other purposes. The dose, a wineglassful in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint

of water or linseed tea, night and morning.

If balls are preferred, well-tried formulæ may be found in V.C.P., pages 23 and 24. Empty tins and boxes of suitable size should be used in preference to wrappers, especially for balls containing tar, which soon comes through, or camphor. which volatilises. As in the case of powders before mentioned, paper may serve to carry things home in, but it soon becomes damp in the atmosphere of the stable, and much is lost and spoilt—small matters, perhaps, but worth attention.

Cutting-prices have had a decidedly bad effect in the direction of purgative balls, which should be made with the best Barbadoes aloes. Cape and Socotrine are much more liable to gripe, and to act as diureties, and fail to give that easy and safe action of the bowels for which the first-named variety has been long and justly famed. Many men will pay three times the price to a vet. for a physic-ball, though in the liabit of purchasing other drugs of the pharmacist. Two qualities and two prices might meet the case in some places.

In connection with stable-requisites, it often strikes us that the saddler poaches too much on our preserves, supplying popular embrocations, saddle-paste, boot-top powders, boof-ointments, &c., all of which can be made by the chemist and druggist, and should afford a good profit. One of the chief reasons, we suspect, is the large "discount" which generations of saddlers have found it necessary to give, and the more the bill is inflamed the better for the Cerberus of the stable, who will have his sop from Peter if be cannot get it from Paul.

PIG-MEDICINES.

After a cold spell farrowing may be expected to be unfavourable to sows, and they should be braced with a few cordial tonic powders and the young pigs kept warm. A little later on, when they begin to feed from the trough, they are apt to get pot-bellied and have the rectum come out after which they seldom thrive. It should be replaced with an oiled finger, a little liq. hamamclis supplied for daily dressing, corn given instead of too much milk and washy food, which by its bulk distends the barrel and keeps up the initability that gave rise to the disorder.

Lice, which may be numerous enough to annoy pigs and binder that reposeful condition so conducive to fat, should receive attention. The dry rough skin of the hog should be well oiled with linseed or other oil from head to tail. Lice do not like it, and swine are made more comfortable.

POULTRY-TREATMENT.

Before spring broods of chickens are hatched out the henhouse should be thoroughly disinfected, nests cleared out, and the ground under them sprinkled with sulphur. Where time permits each bird that has been wintered should be held up by the legs and dusted with a flour-dredger with sulphur previously sprinkled with benzoline. Many sitting hens leave the nest prematurely owing to the annoyance caused by parasites, which might be kept under if owners were reminded to provide themselves with sulphur and benzoline when making other purchases. Diarrhea and chickencholera are results of uncleanness and overcrowding, and may be warded off by the free use of carbolic acid or Jeyes' Fluid before the young are hatched out. The same disinfection and preparation applies to pigeon-lofts and rabbit-hutches and every building where animals are kept for any length of time.

DEODORISING DOG-KENNELS.

One of the most effectual means of deodorising dog kennels and rabbit-hutches is to first wash and dry and then paint the inside rapidly with paraffin and set light to it. If done in the open, and with a bucket of water handy, there is very little risk of consuming the woodwork, but a fine coat of carbonised wood remains after every source of infection has been destroyed.

* REVIEWS *

The Shop-hours Act, 1892. By J. R. V. Marchant, barrister at-law. London: Effingham, Wilson & Co. 1s.

The learned gentleman who had to make a shilling book out of the Shop-hours Act has our sincere sympathy. The statute itself can be bought, we believe, for a halfpenny, and is as clear as anyone need wish a statement of the law to be. Assisted by the references in the statute to the Factory and Workshops Act, Mr. Marchant has succeeded in stretching his comments to about seventy pages, and leaves nothing more to be said on the subject. Anyone who may be so keenly interested in the Act as to wish to study it exhaustively cannot do better than get this little book.

Analysis of the Maritime Trade of the United Kingdom, 1889–1891, is the title of a pamphlet by Sir Rawson W. Rawson, K.C.M.G., who for many years has paid great attention to the statistical tabulation and dissection of our foreign trade. Unfortunately, the evil habit of our trade statisticians to lump together in their figures masses of goods which have nothing but a generic name in common, militates against the possibility of drawing conclusions of value to comparatively small trades from the figures here re-arranged. A table of curved lines of imports and exports into the United Kingdom shows that during the last twenty years there have been three almost equal periods of rise and fall in our export trade. The last of these reached its apex in 1890, and will, if precedents go for anything, fall to the lowest point of depression in 1893 or 1894.

A Bibliography of Australian Economic Botany. By J. H. Maiden, F.L.S., &c. Sydney, 1892: Charles Porter.

This work upon which Mr. Maiden has embarked promises to be of very great value to investigators. The subjects treated are foods, forage-plants, stock-poisons, drugs, eucalyptus oils, gums, &c.; perfumes and essential oils, gums, resins, kinos, mannas and leaf-dyes, tans, timbers, and fibres. Several of the sections in which we take special interest we find to be very well done; and it is greatly to the author's credit that he generally succeeds in getting within a few lines the gist of lengthy papers. In his preface Mr. Maiden deplores that "in the libraries of Sydney serial pharmaceutical literature [apart from The Chemist and the Pharmaceutical Journal, we presume, as he quotes largely from them] is all but unrepresented," and he urges the Pharmaceutical Society of the colony to "put an end to such a state of things." The Society certainly should make a good pharmaccutical library its first care.

SACCHARIN is said to be a fly-killer especially when fly-papers are steeped in a solution of it.

"CALICHE," OR CHILIAN NITRE, in its native state is white, very compact and amorphous, not unlike rock salt, but when rich in iodine it assumes various colours, according to the composition and quality of the iodine it contains. For example, at times it contains masses of bright yellow, red, or blue, and again wholly composed of a dull black colour, in which state it requires an expert to distinguish it from rock.



Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide,

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., February 2.

Ceylon Drug-exports.

The exports of the principal drugs shipped from Ceylon during the last four years have been as follows:—

	Cinchona	Cardamoms	Cocoanut Oil	Citronella Oil	Cinnamon Oil
1892 1891 1890 1889	Lbs. 6,675,194 5,679,339 8,728,836 9,283,792	Lbs. 359,271 422,109 387,940 361,224	Cwts. 526,666 409,521 362,690 356,576	Oz. 12,945,274 11,263,581 14,559,075 10,263,433	Oz, 104,959 122,835 108,787 100,234

The Almaden Mines.

The Almaden quicksilver-mines employ about 3,000 hands, and have hitherto produced from 54,000 to 60,000 Castilian cwt. (of 103 lbs. each). A new and exceedingly rich lode of mercurial ore has just been brought under exploitation. It is 170 metres long, 12 metres broad, and from 10 to 37 metres deep. The deepest shaft now worked in the mines measures 317 metres, and the ore recovered increases in richness with the depth of the mine.

Gum Mastic Exports.

The Turkish Government have issued orders that only the finest quality of selected gum mastic shall in future be exported from the island of Chio, where all the gum of commerce is produced. The object of this law is to raise the market value of the article.

ACID (CARBOLIC).—Crystals have again advanced somewhat, to-day's quotation being $6\frac{3}{4}d$. to 7d. per lb. for $34^{\circ}-35^{\circ}$ crystals, and $7\frac{3}{4}d$. to 8d. for $39^{\circ}-40^{\circ}$. Liquid carbolic 95–98 per cent. is held for 2s. to 2s. 3d. per gallon.

ACID (CITRIC).—Steady, at 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1s. $5\frac{3}{4}d$. per lb. on the spot.

ALOES.—No Cape aloes was offered at auction at all. We believe that the nearest price for good bright hard privately would be 21s. to 21s. 6d. per cwt. Of Curação aloes 249 packages came up for sale, of which 221 found buyers at 22s. to 23s., for fair dark-brown livery, from 17s. down to 12s. 6d. for dark and ordinary Capey mixed; and from 10s. 6d. down to 7s. 6d. per cwt. for low drossy. At auction 55 packages fair-coloured treacly to hard Socotrine aloes in kegs were shown, and bought in at 100s. per cwt. This drug is rather difficult to sell at present.

AMBERGRIS.—Freely offering, some 180 oz. being shown at to-day's auctions. Nothing was sold, however, and holders still ask very high prices.

Annatto.—For a parcel of 75 bags good bright seed from Ceylon a bid of $2\frac{1}{2}d$. was refused; the price is $2\frac{3}{4}d$.

Antimonial Salts have been reduced in price by some of the manufacturers. Antimony.—Of 104 boxes crude Japanese antimony? 20 sold to-day at the comparatively low price of $24l.\ 10s$ -per ton.

ARECA.—Two parcels were shown to-day, but neither was sold. For a lot of 35 bags 28s. per cwt. is asked.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—For 4 casks good bright thick Maranham 1s. 9d. per lb. is asked.

Balsam Peru.—Quiet, with small sales privately at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per lb.

BLEACHING-POWDER is dearer at 9l. on the spot.

Buchu.—Although in rather large supply this drug sold unexpectedly well, the figures paid being nearly up to the highest on record for round leaves. It is said that privately 1s. 1d. per lb. was offered and refused for a parcel previous to the auctions. At the sales 29 bales were all disposed of, at 1s. 1d. to 1s. $2\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. for good slightly off-colour to bright green leaves, more or less stalky; 3d. per lb. for good green long buchu.

CALUMBA is rather dearer; 136 bags passed the hammer, of which 100 found buyers at 22s. for rather ordinary grey mixed, slightly wormy, and 14s. for common dark.

Camphor (Crude).—It is said that a sailing-vessel with 100 tons of camphor for the States has been lost, and this report has caused the market to assume a much firmer tone, all holders asking higher prices. Previous to this report 100 piculs Japan camphor, February-March shipment, were reported sold at 145s., c.i.f. terms.

CANARY-SEED.—The market remains exceedingly firm, at 80s. for *Turkish*, 80s. to 81s. for *Morocco*, and from 82s. to 87s. 6d. for *Spanish* seed.

CANELLA ALBA.—Ten bales of good quality elicited no bid at the suggestion of 28s. per cwt. They were all bought in at 35s.

CANNABIS INDICA.—For a parcel of 142 robbins fair greenish and greyish tops $3\frac{3}{4}d$, is the price, and another lot of 130 packages dust and siftings sold at 2d, to $2\frac{1}{4}d$, per lb.

Cantharides.—Nine cases fair $\it Chinese$ flies were bought in to-day at 1s. 6d. per lb.

Caraway-seed remains quiet, at from 20s, to 23s, per cwt. according to quality.

CARDAMOMS.—It is reported that there has been a considerable demand for cardamoms privately, and that high prices have been paid. At auction 161 cases were shown, but most of these were held for very high limits, and only 55 found buyers at an all-round advance of 2d. to 3d. per lb. Really fine cardamoms were not offered. The lots sold include *Ceylon-Mysore*—good bold pale, 3s. 3d.; smaller size, 2s. 7d.; long and round mixed, medium to bold palish, 2s. 6d.; medium long pale, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d.; small size, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d.; brownish mixed, partly split, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d.; very small dull, 1s. per lb. Pale *seed*, 1s. 5d. per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Quiet. For 30 bags of fair quality 40s. per cwt. was suggested as the price, but that could not be obtained.

CASCARILLA is rather firmly held, and of 20 bags offered to-day 15 sold at good prices—namely, 21s. for rather thin fair silvery mixed, and from 25s. to 22s. for brownish twigs.

CASTORUM.—A small 15-lb. box of damp seconds and thirds mixed brought the high price of 60s. per lb. to-day.

CHAMOMILES.—Belgian chamomiles are becoming scarce, and the stock is getting low. The quotations vary from 55s. to 80s. per cwt.

CHILLIES.—Twenty bags good bright Sicrra Leone are held for 50s, per cwt.

Chlorate of Potash.—Excited and dearer. The Union price has been twice raised by $\frac{1}{2}d$, each time since our last report, and is now 9d. per lb. There has been quite a run on the article, and to-day's quotation is from $3\frac{3}{4}d$, to 9d. on the spot, $3\frac{3}{4}d$, for February, $8\frac{1}{2}d$. for March, $2\frac{3}{4}d$, for April, and $7\frac{3}{4}d$, for May-December.

CINCHONA. — The drug sales included 9 packages of Ecuadorian red bark, weighing together 478 lbs., and mostly

imported just recently from Guayaquil. This sold with very good competition at high prices, medium-sized pieces of fair colour (of which there was 200 lbs.) at 5s., smaller pieces, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; and very common colourless, 3d. to 6d. per lb. Seven cases red druggists' quills from Ceylon sold at $6\frac{1}{2}d$. to 8d. per lb. for medium to very bold, and 53 packages damaged and spurious flat Calisaya at $5\frac{3}{4}d$. to $7\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. A pareel of new Guayaquil bark was all bought in; for good bright mossy quill 1s. per lb. was refused.

CIVET.—The improvement in the price recently reported did not come in evidence at to-day's drug-sales. Five horns were offered there, and it seems that part of those sold at 8s. per oz., the remainder being bought in at 8s. 6d.

CLOVES.—Zanzilar cloves are higher, with considerable sales at $4\frac{1}{16}d$. per lb. on the spot. For March-May delivery $4\frac{3}{15}d$. per lb. has been paid.

Coca-leaves.—Ten bales ordinary dull brown and damaged leaves were bought in at 1s, per lb. Three bags from Ceylon sold at 8d. to $8\frac{1}{4}d$. for fair greenish to rather greyish small leaves.

Cochineal.—Steady, with business in fair black *Teneriffe* at 1s. per lb., and ditto silver, at $11\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1s. per lb.

Colocynth.—Seven cases good pale partly seedy mixed *Turkey* sold to-day at 10d. per lb.

CUBEBS are freely offering, but there is no demand at the present limits, which are from 95s. to 105s. according to quality. Several lots were bought in at those rates at to-day's sales.

CUMIN-SEED.—For brown Malta-seed from 36s. to 38s. was asked to-day; but there were no buyers, although several lots offered.

CUTTLE-FISH.—Low in price. Forty-four bales fair white from Bombay sold cheaply at $2\frac{1}{2}d$. to $2\frac{3}{4}d$.; for another lot 3d. per lb. is required.

DILL-SEED.—Seventy-three bags East Indian were bought in at 12s. to 12s. 6.l. per cwt. Bids were invited at 10s., but there was no response.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—Four cases fair Zanzibar drop realised 50s, and one case of Singapore, fair colour but rather damp, sold cheaply at 6l. 12s. 6d. per cwt.; for another lot, partly good fiery and partly ordinary mixed, a bid of 8l. 5s. was refused.

ERGOT OF RYE.—It is said that privately there has been a further increase in the demand at improved prices, and the statement given in our issue of last week that a considerable quantity had been bought up in Hamburg for New York is confirmed. The quotations for Germany are at the rate of 1s. 8d. per lb., London terms. At to-day's auctions 4 bags catalogued as Spanish, but which, in fact, were Belgian ergot, rather small dull mixed, sold at 1s. 6d. per lb., while for real Spanish 2s. 3d. was suggested as the price.

FENUGREEK-SEED.—Good East Indian fenugreek was offered to-day at 10s. per cwt.. and a parcel of 8 tons dark Egyptian was bought in at the rate of 8s. 3d. per cwt.

GALLS.—China galls continue in demand at somewhat improved rates. Business is reported to have been done at 49s., and afterwards at 49s. 6d. per cwt., for shipment from January to March, c.i.f. terms; and on the spot 55s. 6d. has been paid for rather stalky galls of fair colour, good quality being held for 56s. Our supply here is rather small, but it is said that the mild excitement in the delivery market is due to speculative action rather than to bonâ-fide demand. Japanese galls are quoted at about 1s. 6d. less than Chinese.

Gentian.—Six bales rather dull quality sold to-day at $15s.\ 6d.$ per cwt.; and 20 bales of powdered gentian were bought in at 22s. per cwt.

GINGER has been excited since our last report, and quotations have advanced from day to day. At auction small washed rough Cochin sold at 63s.; common dull small to bold Jamaica at 59s. to 65s.; medium dull washed at 74s. 6d.; and ordinary African at 46s. to 47s. per cwt. Since then 63s. has been paid for rough washed Cochin ginger on the spot; 77s. 6d. for C cut; and 48s. for African.

GUARANA.—For a lot of 3 cases 3s. 8d. per lb. was offered to-day and refused. The parcel was bought in at 4s. 3d. per lb. Small sales at the rate of 4s. per lb. are reported from Liverpool.

GUM ACACIA.—There have been some arrivals of East Indian gums, for which varieties there has been a good demand. Prices, however, are kept down considerably by the cheapness of the Senegal gum, which is offering at 45s. for Galam and 50s. for Bas du Fleuve, f.o.b. Bordeaux. Turkey sorts are reported to be rising in Liverpool, and at to-day's sales the few parcels shown were very firmly held, and bought in at 70s. for good but rather hard and glassy sorts; 12 casks white Mogadore gum are held for from 57s. 6d. to 70s. for rather dull to fine pale. Twenty tons of Brazilian gum have been landed in Liverpool, and are now being offered for sale. The last transactions in this variety were at the rate of 22s. 6d. per cwt. For a parcel of 20 bags fine selected Senegal gum 63s., c.i.f. terms, was recently paid in Liverpool. For Gehzirah gum 33s. 6d. per cwt. was paid at that port.

GUM BENZOIN is dearer all round. Of 69 packages Siam only 4 sold, at an advance of about 5s. per cwt.; hard clean blocky siftings at 6l. 5s., and rather brighter ditto at 6l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. 17s. 6d. per cwt. For good clean small almonds in block a bid of 8l. 12s. 6d. was refused, the owner wanting 10l., which is considered an excessive price. Of 105 cases Palembang 30 sold at about 2s. an advance—namely, 40s. to 42s. for fair rather woody mixed. Seventy-nine cases Sumatra gum also found buyers at an advance of about 5s. per cwt. Good seconds, bright pale almondy centres, brown corners, 7l. to 7l. 2s. 6d.; fair centres, rather woody mixed, 6l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. 15s.; and ordinary ditto, 6l. 5s. to 6l. 7s. 6d. per cwt.

GUM ELEMI.—Two cases of very dirty gum, of good flavour, were bought in to-day at 36s. per cwt.

GUM GUAIACUM.—Two boxes dusty pickings, mixed withsome loose drop, sold at 9d. per lb. to-day.

GUM MYRRH.—Rather over 100 packages were shown to-day, but the whole of it was bought in.

GUM TRAGACANTH continues to advance, and much higherrates have been paid privately. At to-day's auctions 141. per cwt. was asked for rather ordinary palish seconds, and the extreme rate of 102s. 6d. per cwt. was realised forordinary blackish gum in blocks.

HELLEBORE-ROOT.—Five bales sold cheaply at 18s. per cwt.

Honey.—Jamaica honey is flat and tending slightly easier. Of 31 packages only 9 sold, at 29s. for fair liquid brown, which is about 1s. lower, and 25s. to 27s. 6d. for thick candied yellow. A parcel of 30 cases thick clean yellow New Zealand honey was bought in at 45s.; and of 28 kegs Chilian 11 sold very cheaply, without reserve, at from 17s. to 21s. for liquid black to fair grey candied. The Liverpool market has become very dull. The total sales of Chilian honey during the month of January did not exceed 400 barrels, at from 35s. down to 23s. per cwt. for fine pile X. to pile III.

INDIARUBBER is dearer. Fine new Pará has sold at 3s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb., and now 3s. 4d. per lb. is asked.

IPECACUANHA.—Of *Rio* root 75 bales were offered, and, contrary to the general expectation, 50 packages sold with fair competition at rather steady prices, common lots being occasionally a trifle below the last auction rates. Thin wiry to good stout annulated sound root brought from 7s. to 7s. 7d., damaged ditto from 7s. to 7s. 3d. per lb. *Cartagena* root was in small supply, only 11 packages being offered, of which 7 sold at an advance of about 3d. per lb. upon the last sale-rates, 4s. 6d. per lb. being the price for good but slightly damaged root.

JABORANDI-LEAVES.—There are further sellers in Liverpool (the recent import of 31 bales having been disposed of), at figures below the parity of the last sales.

JALAP.—Good Vera Cruz remains about steady in price—2 bales selling to day at 1s. 7d. per lb. For a parcel of 14 bags lean and shrivelled so-called "Tampico" there was no demand. It was bought in at 1s. 3d. per lb.

Kola in demand, but held for decidedly higher prices, which impede business. Of 36 packages offered 2 only sold, at $6\frac{3}{4}d$. to $7\frac{3}{4}d$. for fair dried West Indian. For the remainder pretty high bids were refused.

Kousso.—Twenty-three 1 lb. bottles of "guaranteed pure" pulv. kousso were bought in, at 2s. 9d. per lb. to-day there was no response to a suggestion of 1s. 6d.

LIME-JUICE.—Privately the market has had a somewhat better tone, and bids of 1s. $2\frac{1}{5}d$. per gallon are said to have been refused for fair West Indian, with the usual admixture of sediment. At to-day's auctions, however, nearly 100 puncheons were placed in sale, and 16 of these sold at 1s. 2d. per gallon.

Musk is still said to be selling fairly briskly privately, up to 80s. per oz. having been paid, it is said, for fine thin skin Tonquin pods. That figure was mentioned as the limit for a parcel at the auctions, but upon the whole it cannot be said that there was much life in the article to-day. For 3 caddies small to medium first pile pods, blue and brown thin skin and underskin, very broken, 66s. per oz. was refused. Eleven bottles "grain musk" sold without reserve at 15s. down to 11s. 6d. per oz.

OIL (COD-LIVER).—A Norway report, dated January 13, states that "a fair quantity of good-quality oil has been produced in the northern districts, and there is already new oil enough to make good the scarcity of 1892 oil and keep the trade going till the Lofoten crop is ready for shipment. As to prices, exporters seem quite disinclined to accept 70s., c.i.f. U.K., and at the same time the Hamburg and British importers are hesitating to pay that figure except for small lots. The market will probably continue unsettled till the middle of next month, when the official reports of the winter fisheries are published and the condition of the Lofoten fish will be known."

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Ewealyptus oil is plentifully offering, but no sales could be effected to-day at anything like the limits asked by the holders. Four packages of the Tasmanian "Platypus" oil were offered at auction. They are held for 3s. 6d. per lb. Star-anise oil may be had on the spot at 5s. 9d., and for shipment it is offering at 5s. 4d., c.i.f. terms, for February-March shipment. Citronella oil in drums is held for \(^3\frac{4}{3}d\). per oz., and fair native Cinnamon oil at 1s. 3d. per oz. Menthol is just a trifle easier, 11s. being to-day's quotation, but Japanese Oil of peppermint has advanced; 7s. 3d. per lb. is said to have been paid for it, and we hear that 7s. 6d. per lb. is now asked. American oil is also firmer, HGH being quoted at \(\frac{11s}{1s}\). \(^{1\frac{1}{2}d}\) per lb., though we have not heard that more than \(\frac{11s}{1s}\). \(\frac{6d}{6d}\). per lb. has yet been paid.

OPIUM.—The London market is rather quiet, and the only business doing is a retail one in druggists' opium, for which the market quotations are from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per lb. for fine and from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. for second quality. Persian opium is very quiet at about 10s. per lb., and soft shipping is held at 10s. for old and 10s 6d. for new crop. This is from Constantinople, under date of January 17:—"In the first week of 1893 the opium sales in Constantinople amounted to 53 cases druggists' opium, at 6s. 10d. to 7s. per lb. Since then holidays have interfered with business, and no purchases whatsoever have been effected. Prices remain steady, sellers being scarce. Heavy snowstorms, followed by hard frosts, have lately visited this city, but as yet no news has been heard from the producing districts as to whether any damage has been done to the crop."

ORANGE-PEEL is again about 1d. per lb. lower, the supply of Malta peel being very considerably in excess of the requirements. About 12 cases brought from 8d. to 9d. per lb. for good gelatine cut.

ORRIS.—Several parcels of *Italian* orris were offered at sale to-day, but it is difficult to make headway with this article. Good to fine Florentine was bought in at from 105s. to 130s. per cwt., and bold yellow at 85s. per cwt. Of *Mogađore* orris, 7 serons badly damaged, very black and mouldy, sold at 24s. to 25s. per cwt.; and for a lot of good sound 50s. is the price required.

QUASSIA.—There has been an arrival of between 200 and 300 tons of logs. The price asked for these is 5*l*., but 4*l*. 15*s*. would probably be accepted, although it does not seem that holders are able to get it at present. At auction 320 bags of chips, of a very pronounced yellow colour, were bought in at 11*l*. 10*s*. to 12*l*., according to quality.

QUICKSILVER firm, at 6l. 5s. in first, and 6l. 4s. 9d. in second, hands.

QUININE.—Very dull of sale. At the end of last week about 8,000 oz. second-hand German sold at from 9d. to $9\frac{1}{8}d$. per oz., but this week no business has been reported.

RHUBARB.—Slow of sale, and about 1d. to 2d. per lb-cheaper for old stock. 174 cases offered at the auctions, of which 44 found buyers at ths following rates: Shensi, medium to bold orange coat, three-fourths pinky fracture, round, 2s. 3d.; small to medium three-fourths brown, one-fourth dark fracture, round, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.; small to medium round, fair coat, partly dark in fracture, 1s. 5d.; ditto rather rough in coat and spongy, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. Canton round seven-eighths pinky fracture, bold good coat, 1s. 4d.; smaller size, 1s. 2d.; small to medium fair coat, three-fourths pinky fracture, round, 1s. 1d.; flat, 1s. 2d.; fair flat pickings, 1s. per lb. High-dried round, fair fracture, horny coat, 9\frac{1}{3}d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Grey Jamaica sells steadily, at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. for slightly damaged to sound. Nineteen bales Guayaquil brought 11d. to $11\frac{1}{2}d$., and five serons rather ordinary Honduras 1s. 3d. per lb. Red native Jamaica was all bought in at prices ranging from 1s. 6d. for fine bright downwards.

SENNA.—The *Sutlej* has brought 193 bales of Tinnevelly senna since our last report. At the auctions 255 bales were offered, of which 217 sold at steady prices; the quality was very low, and the highest figure realised was $4\frac{1}{2}d$. for fair medium. Greenish mixed leaf and yellowish small to medium very common brought from 4d. down to $1\frac{1}{4}d$. per lb.; dark pods sold at $2\frac{1}{4}d$. per lb.

SHELLAC.—At the auctions this week 630 cases were mostly sold at irregular rates to 1s. decline on orange and garnet lacs; fine octagon B brought 112s. 6d.; ordinary red to good pale second orange, 93s. to 97s.; cakey to fine free AC garnet, 86s. to 88s. per cwt. The market closes firm, with sales of TN, March delivery, at 99s. to 99s. 6d. per cwt.

Soy.—On the spot *China* soy is still held at 2s. per gallon by the owner, but we hear that sales have been made for arrival at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per gallon. There have been arrivals, but they are in firm hands.

Squills keep very firm, 4d. being paid to-day for fair pale, and $2\frac{1}{4}d$. for common mouldy.

STAR-ANISE is tending easier. Seventy-five cases good China were offered to-day and the owners would have been glad to have taken 85s. per cwt. for it, but they could get no bids. From China there are momentarily no offers on account of the Chinese New Year holidays, but the quotations for January-February shipment run from 75s. to 77s., c.i.f. terms.

STORAX.—For one barrel of liquid storax shown to-day 75s, per cwt. is wanted.

TEA.—The market is dull all round, and the tendency is easier, though only to a slight extent. Monings below 8d are scarce and steady, but Kaisous are not quite so firm, and some good Soomoos and Panyongs are to be had from 7d. to 8d. The supplies of Indian teas are not heavy for the week, but they are in excess of the demand, and with the terminal market a few points down, Pekoe Souchongs under $8\frac{1}{2}d$ are about $\frac{1}{4}d$ cheaper, and some useful teas may be bought at $7\frac{3}{4}d$ and 8d. per lb. Broken Pekoes under 1s., which were so very scarce a month ago, are in large supply, and about $\frac{3}{4}d$. to 1d. cheaper than the highest point. Ceylons went steadily on Tuesday for lowest grades, practically no leaf-tea selling under 8d.; but Pekoes from 9d. to 10d., and orange Pekoes from $9\frac{1}{2}d$. to 11d., are very cheap, and broken Pekoes from $10\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1s. are cheap enough and worth attention.

THYME-SEED.—For 19 bags East Indian a bid of 10s. per cwt. was refused.

TONOUIN BEANS.—One cask fair frosted Angostura beans sold at 6s. per lb.

TURMERIC.—At auction to-day 35 bags China, damaged and rather ordinary finger and bulb mixed brought from 12s. 6d. to 15s. per cwt., and 9 bags Madras bulbs sold at 16s.

Vanilla.—The small supply offered to-day sold at an advance of 6d. to 1s. per lb.; 7 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 17s. to 19s.; good chocolate, 6 to 8 inches, at 14s. 6d. to 17s.; $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 9s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; 4 to 6 inches, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per lb.

WAX (BEES').—Very firm for Jamaica, and slightly dearer for Madagascar. Of the former kind, 12 packages sold at from 7l. 7s. 6d. to 7l. 2s. 6d. for good yellow to red and brown mixed, while Madagascar brought from 5l. 2s. 6d. for red to 5l. 15s. for fine yellow. Twelve cases good bright white bleached Calcutta sold at 7l. 5s. per cwt.

WAX (JAPAN).—Prices have slightly improved again, and reached 39s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt. for good pale squares.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

CHILLIES.—The market has been cleared of good Sierra Leone at 42s. 6d. per ewt.; 7,800 bags have just arrived, but they are not expected to depress the market, as there is a strong inquiry.

CUMIN-SEED.—Nincty-three bales ordinary stalky and dusty offered at auction, but did not find a buyer at price asked—23s.

Galls.—The market has been cleared, fine blue realising 57s. 6d., and fair 54s. 6d.

GINGER (AFRICAN).—This has again experienced a rise, and 45s. is now asked for sound root,

GUM ACACIA.—The inquiry for *Soudan sorts* continues. Fully 400 serons have been sold during the month at 62s. 6d. to 70s., and a further rise is generally looked for.

OIL (CASTOR).—The market has been unsteady during the past two or three days in consequence of arrivals, and sales have been made at $2\frac{s}{16}d$. per lb., but everything points to a return to $2\frac{s}{3}d$. per lb. at an early date.

SCAMMONY-ROOT.—Eight bales, just arrived, sold from the quay at 27s. 6d. per cwt.

WAX (BEES').—Sales of *Chilian* have been made at 6*l*. 15*s*. for yellow and grey, to 7*l*. for fine yellow.

THE SMYRNA OPIUM MARKET.

(Telegram from our Correspondent.)

SMYRNA, Wednesday night.

The sales here this week amount to 80 cases of fair quality new crop manufacturing opium, at the rate of from 7s. 3d. to 7s. 4d. per lb. f.o.b. Smyrna. The market is firm, and the weather in the growing district is reported to be unfavourable,

THE AMSTERDAM MARKET.

AMSTERDAM, February 1.

The cinchona auctions to be held here on February 16 will consist of 71 cases and 4,342 bales (about 341 tons), divided as follows: From Government plantations, 27 cases and 402 bales (about 41 tons); private plantations, 44 cases and 3,940 bales (about 300 tons). This quantity contains of druggists' bark: Succirubra quills, 16 bales 64 cases; broken quills and chips, 149 bales 7 cases; root, 59 bales. Officinalis quills, 1 bale; broken quills and chips, 2 bales. Of manufacturing bark: Ledgeriana broken quills and chips, 3,067 bales; root, 471 bales. Officinalis broken quills and chips, 51 bales; root, 472 bales. Typirid quills, 198 bales; broken quills and chips, 162 bales; root, 96 bales. Calisaya quills, 42 bales; broken quills and chips, 27 bales.

Miscellanea.

THE prolonged use of Kava-kava by the natives of the Sandwich Islands causes the peculiar affection of the skin known as ichthyosis, or fish-skin.

THE method of preserving lymph proposed by Dr. James Tily is to dilute vaccine lymph with its own volume of a mixture of equal parts of glycerine and water,

THE full sedative effect of a morphine injection is not obtained under twenty-five minutes by the watch. A repetition, therefore, of an injection, if necessary, should not be made under thirty-five minutes.

FOR GONORRHEA a good thing is a 1-per-cent solution of creosote in decoction of hamamelis combined with boric acid. It is claimed that this will destroy the gonococci in two hours—in a test-tube, we suppose.

THE ODOUR OF IODOFORM is, according to a German authority, removed from the hands by washing with linseed meal (an old trick) in tar water to which some oil of wintergreen has been added. We should prefer the iodoform.

WHICH DRUG IS USED FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY OF MEDICAL PURPOSES?—Although arsenic runs it pretty close, it would appear that mercury is the most variously used drug. It has thirteen entirely distinct uses in medicine, and, if we include the clinical thermometer as a medical instrument, it has fourteen, of which the following are the chief. It is used as a fumigant, a caustic, a gargle, a lotion, and an anti-parasitic. There are seventy-two recognised preparations of which it is an active ingredient, and it is employed in the treatment of more than a hundred specialised forms of disease. Arsenic has about ten separate uses, and is regularly prescribed in the treatment of some thirty diseases. The drug that is most frequently prescribed is spirit of chloroform, in the form of chloroform-water, but it is so very frequently used merely to dilute or to flavour other medicine that it cannot be considered as having a large number of special uses. This is Pearson's Weekly answer.

A CHEMIST'S DEBTS.—In the Westminster County Court, on Tucsday, his Honour Judge Bayley had before him, on a judgment summons, the case of Davis v. Williams, in which the plaintiff sought for the committal of the defendant, Mr. Maurice Williams, who was described as a professional lecturer on chemistry and manager of the City School of Chemistry at Chancery Lane. Plaintiff's witness said the defendant held an excellent position, and was in receipt of a very good salary, therefore he was in a good position to pay the sum now due under the judgment. Orders of committal had been made on previous occasions, and the effect had always been that the money was paid. The defendant did not appear, and his Honour made an order for the amount due to be paid within a month, or in default committal to Holloway for twelve days.

CHEMISTS' ADVERTISEMENTS.—In the Westminster County Court on Thursday, before Judge Bayley, in the case of Boyd v. Fernando, the plaintiff, an advertisement agent, sought to recover payment for advertisements inserted to the alleged order of the defendant, who is a chemist carrying on business at Victoria Building, Victoria Street, under the style of Fernando, Rhodes & Co. According to the evidence of the plaintiff's manager, an order was sent in the ordinary course of business written on the defendant's printed paper for a series of advertisements. The order was brought in by a canvasser, but before anything was done a copy of it was sent to the defendant for the purpose of confirmation. It was arranged that the account was to be paid when two insertions had appeared, but it had been found impossible to get payment. Mr. Frank Fernando, the defendant, denied any knowledge of the alleged order, and said he supposed the paper had been stolen. His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs, to be paid in a week.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

In letters for publication correspondents are requested to express their views a⁸ concisely as possible.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only, and devote a separate piece of paper to each subject of inquiry.

The name and address of the writer should accompany all communications with, if desired, a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Syrup of Foxes' Lungs.

SIR,—From experience in Norwich I knew this to be composed of syrup, simp, and syrup, papav, alb., partes &q.; also syrup, papav, only; while I believe some country general shopkeepers were supplied by chemists for retail with oxym. scillæ to avoid the possibility of coming under the Poisons Act.

Yours truly,

Ventnor, I.W., January 31.

CYRIL H. C. FITT.

Syrupus Ferri Iodidi.

SIR,—Although various points with reference to the manufacture of syrup, ferri iodid, have been from time to time raised in your journal, I do not remember seeing the question discussed concerning its occasional solidification.

If the amount of sugar used be strictly according to the Pharmacopæia, at times—particularly in the cold weather—the whole mass becomes quite solid, and a considerable amount of heat is necessary before this can be again liquefied.

A stone jar holding about 6 gallons kept in a cool cellar I have never found to solidify even in the middle of winter, but frequently a bottle of the syrup (occasionally unopened) is returned quite solid, and of course unfit for immediate use.

Thinking perhaps the syrup is too thick, I have slightly reduced the amount of sugar, but even this does not remedy the difficulty.

If any of your correspondents could make any suggestions to overcome this difficulty I should be extremely obliged.

Yours sincerely,

Рноѕрнате. (223/39.)

Empty Packages.

SIR,—In reply to E. R. Guest, we quite sympathise with him, re empties and returns. It has always been a sore bone between wholesaler and retailer. We have adopted a plan which we find works admirably, as mistakes are practically impossible. We have discarded the antediluvian oval hamper and put out square white wicker ones initialed and numbered consecutively, tallied with our name, address, and price.

Edinburgh, February 1.

Yours truly, Anderson & Co.

LEGAL QUERIES.

Immediate information on pharmaco-legal matters is available in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty," and The Chemists' AND Druggists' Diary, page 152 et seq.

224/45. Sanitatem Ægris, &c., writes urging that a clause should be got into the Pharmacy Act authorising "those chemists and managers who have been in the profession for years, and who, by virtue of long standing, position, and education, are qualified," though not registered, to get registered now on payment of a fee of one or two guineas. "Sanitatem" argues the matter at length, but he must see that what he wants is practically a repeal of the Act. A clause such as he suggests would render the statute ridiculous.

228/3. One in Doubt.—If you have taken the shop for a year your tenancy expires at the end of the year without any notice being necessary. If you have taken it from year to year, or have held it for more than a year, a yearly tenancy has been created, and six months' notice, to terminate at the end of the year of tenancy must be given on either side.

227/72. Accrington.—A dentist is liable to a penalty under the Pharmacy Act if he sell a tooth-tineture containing chloroform or aconite, and he is liable to another penalty if he sell such a tineture not labelled poison.

225/15. W. S.—A & B are a firm of grocers, and are the owners of a druggist's shop managed by C, who is qualified, and trades under the name of C & Co., druggists. Can C legally be a partner with unqualified men such as A & B? Would any agreement made between A & B (unqualified) and C (qualified) stand good in a law-court, or would the Pharmacy Act overrule any such agreement?

The Pharmacy Act does not make an agreement between qualified and unqualified persons void. It only provides that certain penalties shall be paid by the unqualified person. C. the qualified man, can be a partner with A & B, unqualified persons; but A & B would be liable for penalties for

keeping open shop, &c., under the Pharmacy Act.

221 51. W. B. Y. asks:—"Is it not the case that picric acid cannot be stored without a licence under the Explosives Act?"

That is so. An Order in Council was issued on December 29, 1887, declaring that pieric acid, pierates, and mixtures of pieric acid with substances capable of forming an explosive mixture or compound, should fall within the definition of explosives under the Explosives Act, and should be subject to the provisions of that Act, except that, as regards pieric acid, it is exempt from being deemed an explosive when it is "wholly in solution," and also as regards manufacture and storage when it is manufactured or stored in a factory, building, or place exclusively appropriated to such manufacture or storage, and in such manner as effectually to prevent contact with oxides, oxidising agents, or other substances capable of forming an explosive mixture, or any fire or light capable of igniting it.

222/52. Boracis asks whether the Board of Inland Revenue or local authorities prosecute in cases where a deficient supply of spirit has been used for making B.P. tinctures?

The offence would be one under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, and any purchaser may prosecute; but generally it is the inspector appointed by the local authority.

222/47. Aloes asks:—"Do the Inland Revenue prohibit the use of pure methylated spirit by a qualified veterinary surgeon for internal and external use, provided it is legally obtained?"

Veterinary surgeons are not in any respect favoured or disfavoured in the permission to use methylated spirit. They may not use it for internal administration, and if they want to use it for any external application, for which it has not been expressly allowed, they must apply for permission like other persons.

Referring to our reply to "Chemicus," last week, Mr. W.

D. Martin, of Lewes, writes:-

"I entirely dissent from your view of this case. Trickery of the sort mentioned by 'Chemicus,' tends to bring even good laws into contempt. The official abused the power he possessed. Laws are seldom the 'will of the community.' The community is never asked, and, therefore, never exercises 'will,' or 'unwill,' if I may so say. This applies to many other laws besides Excise-laws. You may just as well say the new railway rates are the 'will of the community.' I emphatically disown any wilful agreement with such extortion, and have written to the goods manager of the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway to this effect. Pray reconsider your position. If 'Chemicus' wilfully and habitually sold unstamped goods he deserved the fine."

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

The Editor replies to queries of general interest, in the order in which they are received. Replies are inserted according to the space available. Postal answers cannot be supplied.

Back numbers, containing formulæ, educational or other specific information can be obtained from the Publisher.

206/64. De Ral.—We do not find the White Rum to become cloudy with tap water. Probably the Yorkshire water is somewhat highly aerated. If so, the mixture will be milky temporarily. New spirits invariably give a milky solution with water, and the fact is taken advantage of to determine whether a spirit has been sufficiently matured or not.

210/25. Anglo-Hibernian.—(1) Examination of Sanguineous Urine. Such urine is usually of a reddish colour, and the red corpuscles are found in the deposit. To examine the deposit microscopically, putalittle of it on a slide, and allow to become nearly dry; place in absolute alcohol for 5 minutes, wash with water, and dry. Stain with a 1 per cent. solution of Spiller's purple (in water 9 parts spirit 1 part) by putting a few drops of the solution on a cover-glass, placing the deposit upon it, and after ten minutes washing with water and drying. On mounting in Canada balsam, the corpuscles, if present, are seen in their normal form and of a purple colour. (2) Thanks for your suggestion.

241/64. Senega.—Kid Reviver.—The simplest way of making this is as follows:—

Powdered tragacanth	 	 	3j.
Spirit	 	 	₹j.
Glycerine	 	 	Ziij.
Common black ink	 	 	žviij.
Water to	 	 	žxx.

Mix the tragacanth with the spirit, add the glycerine and 5 oz. of water then add the ink and sufficient water to make the whole measure a pint.

Paste Kid Reviver :-

				Oz,
Glue		 	 	 1
Soft soap		 	 	 4
Glycerine		 	 	 2
Lamp blac	ek	 	 	 3
Water		 	 	 6

Soften the glue in the water, add the glycerine, and melt byheat. Add the hot fluid to the lamp black and soft soap, previously well triturated.

217/34. F. J. L.—We cannot repeat the formula so shortly after publication, but we are always pleased to supply copies of numbers containing formulæ or special information, and that we can do in the present instance if you so indicate to the publisher. The formula was from the "Edinburgh Infirmary Pharmacopæia," published by James Thin, Edinburgh, at 3s. 6d.

217/54. Bostock.—The minimum charge for Hiring Bed Pans and Bronchitis Kettles is 2s. or 2s. 6d., and thereafter 6d. to 1s. per week, according to the value of the article and the length of the hire.

217/65. H. Coman.—For Dusting a Ball-room Floor use 3 parts of French chalk and 1 part of powdered spermaceti mixed.

214/38. J. F. M. (Dublin).—Brown Leather Polish.—Take any quantity of white furniture cream and colour with solution of brown aniline, such as Crawshaw's dark-brown dye. This is what we find one of the most popular polishes to be.

216/36. M. L. Johnson.—Razor-strop Pastes.—The black is a mixture of finely-ground emery and plumbago, equal parts, made into a paste with suct. The red is the best rouge similarly treated.

220/16. Mitre.—There is not much to say about the Manufacture of Coca Wine which we have not said before. The strength is loz, of leaves to a pint of wine. The best wines are new port or a good Malaga. Macerate for 14 days, strain, and keep for a month before bottling.

220/7. Allahabad.—(1) To improve Turpentiney Oil of Lemon, shake it with its own bulk of a warm water containing 20 grains of permanganate of potash in a pint. Let it stand over this until cold, then decant, and wash with cold water. Convert into essence for flavouring at once, if you find that it is good enough for your purpose. Better to lose the lemon than spoil your trade. (2) Reduction of Spirit.—The number of degrees over proof give the key to the reduction to proof. Thus, 100 volumes of 15 o.p. spirit are to be diluted to 115 volumes to make proof-spirit; 100 volumes of an 8 o.p. will make 108 volumes of proof. When you wish to reduce below proof, it will suffice to add an additional volume of water for each degree under proof.

219/6. E. B. asks what we would consider a fair cash selling price for a proprietary recipe, with sole right to make and sell same hereafter, the article at present yielding a net annual profit of 40l.

Our correspondent must perceive how impossible it is for us to answer a general question such as his. A proprietary article which yields an income of 40*l*, without the smallest trouble is obviously worth more as an investment than one which yields twice that sum but which needs the ceaseless attention of the proprietor to push it. So, too, one getting up in the world is likely to be better thought of than one that is going in the other direction. When big proprietary articles are sold to companies, the vendors usually get 8, 10, or 12 years' purchase, but they generally have to take a large proportion of this in shares, and when two or three years later the purchasers realise what they have spent their money for, they look at each other with amazement. For a speciality which has acquired some genuine reputation, but which depends for its continued sale on fair opportunities and intelligent working, we should say the cash value should vary between two and four years' purchase.

221/8. Bruce.—You will get all particulars regarding hydronaphthol from Messrs. Seabury & Johnson, the makers.

221/15. E. L.—Camphor is a disinfectant, and a good one, too.

221/28. Colour.—The Coloured Gelatine Tissue used for packing sweets, &c., is made from a chromated solution of gelatine, suitably coloured with aniline dyes. The process is one requiring special machinery, and is not a business engaged in by many. No useful purpose would be served by describing the manufacture in detail.

222/10. F. R. T.—We have no formula for liquor rosæ dulc. If anyone has, and cares to communicate it to us, we shall publish it with pleasure.

222/29. Cave Canem.—The circumstance is one which the makers of the capsules alone can explain. Please write to them, and let us have their reply.

223/40. Coriander.—A marking-ink cannot be made from black aniline dye as you suggest. You will find a formula for a two-bottle ink in the C. & D., March 21, 1891, page 418. There is a formula for a one-bottle ink in the C. & D., February 13, 1892, page 250—not very successful, however.

223/20. Demerara Subscriber.—Phosphine is one of the artificial orange-brown dyes which you can obtain from any wholesale house. Of course you may use any aniline brown dye for the Dressing for Brown Leather, or even a strong tincture of catechu.

223/7. It is foolish of "Queer Stick," or any other person to ask us questions without sending name and address. Doubly foolish when they ask questions which can be settled by looking over a few of the back volumes of the ℓ' . § D. "A Country Student" (226/73) makes the same mistake.

224/21. J. W. A.—The fault of Easton's Syrup made by Martindale's formula is its proneness to become solid. There is no particular reason—is there?—why you should stick to that formula. It is the B.P.C. one, too, and the Formulary Committee are not at all satisfied with it. Try Squire's.

223/59. Si Opus Sit.—See the DIARY, page 180, the names of physicians under "Paralysis." We cannot undertake to recommend any particular specialist.

224/16. Veritas.—(1) You will find formulæ for the preparations you want in the following issues of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST:—Quinine and iron tonic, January 30, 1892, page 146; mixture for the blood, May 28, 1892, page 788; fruit saline, May 21, 1892, page 754. "Sulphur salt" we do not know. (2) Extractive and colouring matters, mainly, are precipitated, when you dilute the concentrated decoction of sarsaparilla with the saline solution. The quantity of spirit present will, however, keep the active principles of the sarsaparilla in solution. Filter the mixture.

224/4. D. C.—Neuralgia and tic mixture, January 30, 1892, page 181; rheumatic embrocation, January 30, 1892, page 146, and May 28, 1892, page 787.

225/12. D. J. A.—Full particulars were given in our last Educational Number regarding the F.I.C. title, but as the Institute has just issued new regulations, we give an abstract of them, and refer you to the Secretary of the Institute, 9 Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C., for fuller particulars. Candidates must first pass the Associateship examination. For the latter he must be (1) 21 years of age; (2) have passed the medical Preliminary examination; (3) been engaged for three years in the study of practical and theoretical chemistry; (4) have attended a course of instruction in mathematics, elementary mechanics, stcam and general engineering, metallurgy, geology and mineralogy, or elementary physiology (one subject only); (5) passed the intermediate examination of the Institute, or its equivalent; and (6) pass the final examination of the Institute in practical chemistry. If the candidate passes the final, he gets the title A.I.C., and after acting for three years as a practical chemist he may obtain F.I.C. on application.

226/70. R. A. W.—(1) Pure Terebene.—See the articles and letters in Vol.xl. pages 774, 816, 849, and 880. (2) The best way that we know of to make oval pills is to apply excessive pressure in rounding, if you will allow the paradox. (3) Pepsin 100 or 50 times stronger than the B.P. one is impossible. If you have obtained a pepsin several times the strength you have done well. Compare the tests given for pepsins with the B.P. one (digestion for 30 minutes) and you will see where alleged strength comes in. (4) To make the Liquor Tolutanus, use a mixture of 1 part of glycerine and 3 parts of water. Macerate 1½ oz. of tolu balsam in 4½ oz. of this at a gentle heat for three or four days, and filter.

226/34. Kent.—Liq. Ammon. Fort.—You will find full directions for the preparation of this solution in the British Pharmacopeeia. If you wish to start manufacturing on a large scale, we should advise you first to obtain some practical experience of the matter.

226/38. Alpha.—There is a German Tincture of Peppermint made by digesting 100 parts of dried peppermint-leaves in 500 parts (by weight) of proof spirit, and on filtering adding 1 part of peppermint oil. We suspect that the ethereal tincture which you refer to is the solution of menthol 1 part in 5 parts of ether, sometimes used as a local

anæsthetic. There is no such tincture in the German Pharmacopœia.

226/20. Sapo:—The simplest plan for making a Transparent Fluid Soap is to dissolve the best soft soap in dilute spirit to make the consistency you require. Add a suitable perfume and allow to stand till clear. A few drops of ammonia solution are a useful addition.

171/41. Jumbo.—Calf-drink for Diarrhœa.—This was made, says our correspondent, by a man now dead. It is an invaluable drink. Four ounces of it make a drink. In this 4 oz. there appears to be:—

 Pale catechu, in powder
 5iij.

 Powdered ginger.
 5j.

 , gentian
 5j.

 Prepared chalk to
 5iv.

178 25. Dentist.—(1) Pill-powder.—This is a mixture of compound liquorice-powder and nitre—1 drachm of the latter to 1 oz. of the former. (2) Tooth-filling Powder.—The sample is too small for a complete analysis. We have seen enough of it, however, to suggest that it is simply basic oxide of zinc 3 parts, and phosphate of alumina 2 parts. This is to be mixed with syrupy phosphoric acid when required. (3) The Modelling-wax is paraffin of melting-point 50° C., coloured slightly with alkanet.

187/54. Sulphonal.—Gout and Rheumatism Powder.—Not a satisfactory powder to analyse, although you say "it is a simple one." The following formula is as near as we can make it:—

 Powdered guaiacum
 5ss.

 Ammonium chloride
 5j.

 Powdered bayberry
 3iij.

 Sugar
 \$ss.

 Mix.

195/29. Canary.—No. 1 powder is a mixture of turmeric and chillies; No. 2, powdered red pepper. They are so commonly used that there is not much secret about them. Still, canary fanciers will pay fancy prices. Perhaps, "'tis their nature to."

226/10. G. C.—There is no official veterinary pharmacopæia. Tuson's "Veterinary Pharmacopæia," 7s. 6d., is published by Messrs. Churchills, New Burlington Street.

227,6. *Belladonna*.—We cannot understand your inquiry, and in any case we cannot go over the DIARY competition again on a new principle.

221/67. Enquirer.—You say the Tartaric acid is "almost insoluble and only effervesces very slightly." Try again. It goes all right with us.

224/67. S. C. N.—The Tartar substitute is the old thing—a mixture of starch and acid sulphate of potash, 1 of the former and 9 of the latter.

224/42. T. F. E.—When you get the salicylic acid in the manner directed in our issue of January 14, saturate it with bicarbonate of soda and evaporate to dryness. As we then stated, we do not think "the game worth the candle."

223/34. Oxoniensis.—The temperature for disinfecting clothing, &c., by dry heat is 215° to 220° F. Sec the article in Chemist and Druggist, August 10, 1889.

224/46. J. D. and 85/37 N. C.—Bay Rum.—See the formulæ in last volume, page 20.

223/37. Zan Theta.—Peau d'Espagne.—We quote the ollowing formula from Askinson's book:—

Benzoin	••	••		••		<u>₹</u> lb.
Oil of be	rgamot			••		ž oz.
,, i le	mon					ž "
	mon-grass					3 ,,
	vender				• •	ž "
	itmeg					150 grains
""	ove					150 "
,,	roli					1½ oz.
, ro						$1\frac{1}{2}$,,
,,	utal					1½ "
Tincture		**	••			3 ,,
Oil of cin		•••	••	••	••	150 graius
Alcohol	and the same	••	••	••	••	32 oz.

At the end of the time named remove the leather from the liquid, let it drain, spread it on a glass plate, and when dry coat it on the rough side, by means of a brush, with a paste prepared in a mortar from the following ingredients:—

	Benzoic acid,	subli	med	••	••	• •	150 graius
	Musk		••	••	••	• •	15 "
	Civet		••	••	••	••	15 "
Comment Comment	Gum acacia	••	••	• •	••	••	1 oz.
	Glycerin	••	••	• •	••	••	3 4 m
	Water	••	• •	••	• •	••	1^{3}_{4} ,,

The leather is then folded in the centre, smoothed with a paper-knife, put under a weight, and allowed to dry. The dried leather forms the so-called perfume-skin, which retains its fine odour for years.

Instead of the above alcoholic liquids any desired alcoholic perfume may be used; especially suitable are those containing oils of lemon-grass, lavender, and rose, since they are not very volatile, and when combined with musk and civet remain fragrant for a long time. A sufficiently large piece of perfume-skin inserted in a desk-pad or placed among the paper will make the latter very fragrant. Spanish skin is chiefly used for this purpose, as well as for work, glove, and handkerchief boxes, &c. It is generally enclosed in a heavy silk cover.

225/9. J. H. K.—Saccharin is not used alone in making Aërated-waters, but in conjunction with sugar-syrup. The following formulæ will illustrate this:—

		Thc	Syru	p. ·		
Saccharin	••	••	••	••		375 grs.
Sugar	• •	• •		• •		15 lbs.
Water Dissolve.	••	••	••	••	••	2½ gals.
	L_{ϵ}	emona	ide S	yrup.		
Soluble esse	ence of	f lemo	u		- 4	2 oz.

Soruble essei	nce of	i lemoi	u.,		 Z oz.	
Citric acid				••	 2 oz.	
The syrnp	••			••	 1 gal.	
Mix.						

Ginger-ale Syrup.

Soluble es	sence of	ginger		••	٠.	4 oz.
"	77	capsici	це	••		2 drms.
"	**	orange	:	••	••	2 oz.
17	22	tangeri	ine	••		2 oz.
**	"	lemon				1 oz.
19	,,	roses	• •	• •		1 drm.
,,	**	neroli		••	٠.	1 drm.
Citric aci	d				••	$1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Lemon co	louring	*			••	2 drs.
Raspberr	y colouri	ng				1 drm.
Liquid s	affron					1 drm.
Syrup				••	••	1 gallon.

These formulæ you are likely to want, but we cannot risk taking up our space with any which you may not require, so please specify flavours.

225/27. Cardi.—Calomel is liable to change more rapidly into corrosive sublimate in presence of saccharine bodics than by itself, but the change only amounts to a small percentage, and we do not think that you should concern yourself about it, especially as you find the preparation with malto-pepsin give "excellent results." By the way, Dr. Lauder Brunton thinks the activity of calomel is due to the corrosive sublimate which it contains.

Next Meck.

Meetings, &c., to be held, and business to be transacted thereat. Suitable notices will be inserted in this section if received by the Editor on or before Wednesday.

MONDAY, February 6.—Society of Chemical Industry (London Section), Chemical Society's Rooms, at 8 P.M. Papers will be read on:—(1) "Manufacture of Nitric Acid," by Mr. Oscar Guttmann; (2) "The Detection and Estimation of Lead in Citric and Tartaric Acids," by Mr. R. Warington, F.R.S.; (3) "A New Form of Laboratory Filterpress" will be exhibited by Mr. C. C. Hutchinson.

TUESDAY, February 7.—Junior Chemists' Ball in Portman Rooms, at 9 P.M.

TUESDAY, February 7.—Royal Institution, at 3 P.M. Professor Victor Horsley on "The Functions of the Cerebellum."

TUESDAY, February 7.—Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. Evening meeting. Lecture by Mr. Henry Conyngham, M.P.S.I. (member of the Council), on "Pharmacy." At the Society's House, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin. at 8 P.M.

TUESDAY, February 7.—Liverpool Chemists' Association. Smoking-concert at the Alexandra Hotel, Dale Street, at 7.45 p.m. All chemists invited.

TUESDAY, February 7.—Society of Arts, John' Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., at 8 p.m. Applied Art Section. "Pottery Glazes: Their Classification and Decorative Value in Ceramic Design," by Wilton P. Rix. Sir Henry Doulton will preside.

WEDNESDAY, February 8.—Society of Arts. John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., at 8 P.M. "Some Points in the Chemical Technology of Oil-boiling, with an Account of a New Process for Preparing Drying-oils for Decorators' and Artists' Use," by Professor W. Noel Hartley, F.R.S.

Wednesday, February 8.—Manchester Pharmaceutical Association. Paper by Mr. J. Henry Hoseason, "On the Examination of Some Commercial Medicated Wools."

Wednesday, February 8.—Brighton Junior Association of Pharmacy. Paper, "Pharmacopoeia Notes," by Mr. S. Emms.

WEDNESDAY, February 8.—Pharmaceutical Society, 17 Bloomsbury Square, at 8 P.M. Mr. P. Wyatt Squire, F.L.S., on "Staining as an Aid in the Examination of Animal and Vegetable Structures under the Microscope," illustrated by microscopic specimens projected on a screen by the oxyhydrogen lantern.

Wednesday, February 8.—Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants Association, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 9.15 p.m. Discussion on "The Pharmacy Act, 1868, in its Relation to the Sale of Poisons," to be opened by Messrs. A. G. Hendry and C. F. Henry.

THURSDAY, February 9.—Chemists' Assistants' Association, 103 Great Russell Street, W.C., at 9 P.M. Mr. E. M. Holmes on "Seaweeds."

THURSDAY, February 9.—Dundee Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association, at 9.15 p.m. Short papers.

THURSDAY, February 9.—Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Society, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. T. S. Wokes on "Homoeopathy."

THURSDAY, February 9.—Royal Institution, at 3 P.M. Professor Patrick Geddes on "The Factors of Organic Evolution."

FRIDAY, February 10.—Royal Institution, at 9 P.M. Professor Charles Stewart, Pres.L.S., on "Some Associated Organisms."

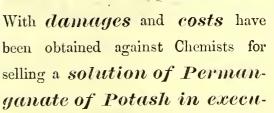
SATURDAY, February 11.—Royal Institution, at 3 P.M. Professor C. Hubert H. Parry, Mus. Doc., M.A., on "Expression and Design in Music" (with musical illustrations).

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Bicarbonate of Soda .	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	97'20
Mono Carbonate of So	oda	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,00
1	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	trace
Chloride of Sodium	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	. 035
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	'82
Insoluble	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	nil

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N.B.—A full report of the Judgment appeared in The Chemist and Druggist, December 24 last.

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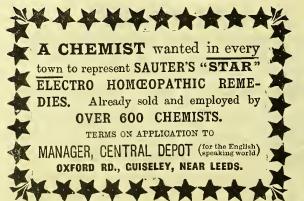
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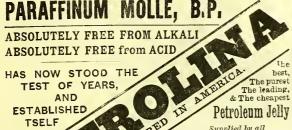
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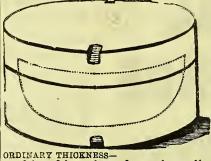
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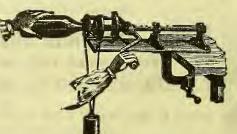
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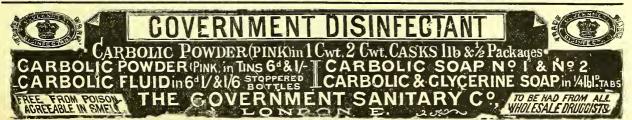
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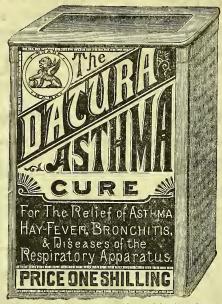
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